Third Series, Vol. LIX, No.29

Monday, August 29, 1966
Bhadra 7, 1888 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(THIRD SERIES)

Vol. LIX , 1966/1888 (Saka)

Fifteenth Session, 1966/1888 (Saka)

(Vol. LIX contains Nos. 21-30)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

CONTENTS

No. 25—Monday, August 29, 1966/Bhadra 7, 1888 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Obituary Reference	7557—62
Oral Answers to Questions—	
*Starred Questions Nos. 719 to 725 and 742	7562—7601
Short Notice Question No. 19	7601—04
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 726 to 741 and 743 to 747	7604—19
Unstarred Questions Nos. 3548 to 3641, 3643 to 3666 and 3666-A to 3666-C	7619—7703
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Reported Dumping into sea of imported rice at Cochin Port	7703—06
Re. Motion for Adjournment (Procedure)	7706—13
Papers Laid on the Table	7713—15
Re. Question of Privilege	7715—21
Message from Rajya Sabha	7721
Bills Introduced—	
(i) Delhi Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill	7722
(ii) Road Transport Corporations (Amendment) Bill	7722-23
(iii) Delhi Municipal Corporation (Validation of Electricity Tax) Bill	7723
(iv) Electricity (Supply) Second Amendment Bill	7724
(v) Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Bill	7724-25, 7727-28
(vi) Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill	7726
(vii) Constitution (Twenty-first Amendment) Bill	7727
Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill	7728—7886
Motion to Consider	7728—7886
Shri C. Subramaniam	7728—32, 7832—42
Shri Ranga	7734—42
Shri Rane	7742—46
Shri Bibhuti Mishra	7746—52
Shri Yallamanda Reddy	7752—57
Shri P. R. Patel	7757—60
Shri Sumat Prasad	7760—64

*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by him.

	COLUMNS
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya	7764—68
Shri M. Malaichami	7768—71
Shri Bade	7771—78
Shrimati Vimalabai Deshmukh	7778—81
Shri Kashi Ram Gupta	7781—86
Shri P. C. Borooah	7786—90
Shri Bagri	7791—94
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad	7794—98
Shri Raja Ram	7799—7803
Shri K. C. Sharma	7803—05
Shrimati Renuka Ray	7806—08
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey	7808—11
Shri K. N. Tiwary	7811—13
Shri D. S. Patil	7813—16
Shri P. K. Deo	7816—19
Shri Khadilkar	7819—22
Shri J. P. Jyotishi	7822—25
Shri R. S. Tiwary	7825—28
Shri A. N. Vidyalankar	7828—30
Clauses 2 to 5 and 1	7843—83
Motion to Pass	7883
Shri C. Subramaniam	7883
Shri Bade	7883
Shri Sinhasan Singh	7883—84
Shri Bibhuti Mishra	7884

LOK SABHA

Monday, August 29, 1966/Bhadra 7, 1888 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

OBTINARY REFERENCE

Mr. Speaker : I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri Chuni Lal who passed away at New Delhi on the 28th August, 1966 at the early age of 49.

Shri Chuni Lal was a sitting Member of this House from the Ambala constituency of Punjab. He was also a Member of the Second Lok Sabha during the years 1957 to 1962. He was also a Member of the Estimates Committee during the years 1964-65 and 1965-66 and a Member of the Committee on Petitions during the years 1963-64. He made good contribution in the proceedings of the House and the Committees.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, we from Punjab knew Shri Chuni Lal more intimately than perhaps most other Members of the House not because he was a Punjabi but because he was a man of quiet disposition, mild manners and unobtrusive temperament. These very qualities of his made him a man of reason with whom discussion and dialogue, the essence of democracy, was easy and fruitful. His social origin was humble and humility itself was the hall-mark of his attitude towards his fellowmen and his colleagues and this quality of his lent added charm to his status as parliamentarian. He was hale and hearty only a couple of days ago when I met him, and nobody could even dream that the end was so near in his case. Such is the vanity of human existence.

I associate myself, on my Party's behalf, with the conveying of condolences by the House to the family of the deceased.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री चुनीलाल दलित जातियों और दलित वर्गों का इस लोक-सभा में नेतृत्व करते थे। उन के इस तरह से अचानक स्वर्गवास हो जाने का जो धक्का उन को और उन के साथियों को लगा है वह भारी है। श्री चुनीलाल एक बहुत ही हंसमुख और मिलनसार व्यक्ति थे। उन का किसी व्यक्ति से व्यक्तिगत कोई द्वेष नहीं था। उन्होंने जो भी यहां लोक-सभा में कार्य किया है वह बहुत सराहनीय है लेकिन एक मानव के नाते से उन की मिलनसारी एक आदर्श वस्तु थी। मैं उस शोक प्रस्ताव में अपने दल को और अपने आप को शरीक करते हुए कहूंगा कि ऐसे लोग जो बिल्कुल दरिद्र गिरोह से ताल्लुक रखते हैं और जिनकी कि जीविका का सिर्फ राजनीति ही इस प्रकार का आधार होता है उन की मृत्यु के बाद उन के परिवार की क्या दशा होती है इस को बहुत आसानी से आप सोच सकते हैं और सदन भी मेरे साथ इस बात में सहमत होगा।

इसलिए ऐसे लोग जो दरिद्र गिरोह से ताल्लुक रखते हों और जो सम्पत्ति न बना कर समाज और देश की सेवा कर के अपने जीवन की बलि वेदी पर चढ़ा देते हैं उन के लिए समाज और कुछ सरकार को सोचना चाहिए । इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी अथवा अपने दल की ओर से दिवंगत आत्मा के प्रति श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूं ।

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): Sir, I fully associate myself with the remarks and sentiments expressed by you and two other colleagues of mine regarding Shri Chuni Lal. He was a young man of quiet disposition and he was taking keen interest in the work of the Estimates Committee. He might not have got much opportunity for formal and academic education. But I found him quite intelligent and having a cultured outlook about everything and so he was a very pleasant companion in the Committee and all the Members of the Committee who worked with him would feel his loss so deeply. He was taking keen interest in social work for the upliftment of Harijan and other depressed classes, and as such his loss will be a loss to the community which he represented. I pay my deepest respects to his memory and offer my condolence and sympathy to the members of the bereaved family.

श्री युद्धवीर सिंह (महेन्द्रगढ़) : श्री चुनीलाल की मृत्यु का दुखद समाचार आज साढ़े दस बजे मुझे बाहर वापिस आने पर प्राप्त हुआ । मैंने उस से बहुत गहरा सदमा महसूस किया । वह सदमा केवल मात्र एक सदस्य के ही नाते नहीं अपितु उन के साथ अत्यधिक व्यक्तिगत सम्पर्क होने के कारण भी महसूस किया । इस भीषण आघात से मेरे दिल को जो सदमा पहुंचा है और चोट पहुंची है वह मैं शब्दों में वर्णन करने में असमर्थ हूं ।

उन का मेरा बहुत निकट का साथ रहा है । वह रिवाड़ी नगर के निवासी थे । उन के गुणों के बारे में कोई भी चर्चा इस वक्त करना सामयिक नहीं होगा किन्तु एक प्रश्न जो उन की मृत्यु का समाचार सुन कर मेरे दिमाग में निरन्तर घूम रहा है वह यह कि क्या उनकी मृत्यु या उन जैसे राजनीति में काम करने वाले अनेकों नौजवानों की हृदयगति रुक जाने से जो मृत्यु हो जाती है तो क्या यह समाज को चुनौती नहीं है ? हृदयगति रुकने से मृत्यु होने के यह नित्य जो समाचार मिलते हैं उन का कोई कारण समझ में नहीं आता । लोक-सभा के सदस्य लोग इस बात को अच्छे तरीके से जानते हैं कि उन को कोई बीमारी नहीं थी, कोई उन के ऊपर किसी प्रकार का दबाव नहीं था सिवाय इस के कि अपनी विशेष नीतियों या अपने विशेष विचारों के आधार पर देश की सेवा करने या देश की राजनीति में अपनी पार्टी के हिसाब से कार्य करना, यह उन के प्राणों की आहुति देने का कारण बना तो मैं समझता हूं कि यह समाज और देश के वास्ते एक बहुत बड़ी चुनौती है । समाज जहां बहुत सारी बातों में राजनीतिज्ञों को कितनी बातों को लेकर आलोचना का आधार बनाती है वहां समाज के ऊपर इस प्रकार की असामयिक जो मृत्यु है उस को लेकर एक बहुत बड़ी जिम्मेदारी भी आती है ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी तरफ़ से और अपने दल की तरफ़ से दिवंगत आत्मा को श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूं और परमात्मा से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि उन की आत्मा को सद्गति व शांति मिले ।

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): We are extremely sorry to hear of the sudden death of a friend and colleague of ours, namely Shri Chuni Lal. He has been takne away from us at a time when we needed him most. He was a man of quiet desposition, whose only ambition in life was to serve his country and the people. Such men are rare in our society today. I, on behalf of the Praja Socialist Party, deeply mourn his death and request you to convey our condolences to the bereaved family.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त (अलवर) : श्री चुनीलाल का जन्म स्थान रिवाड़ी था जोकि मेरे क्षेत्र के बहुत नजदीक है और जहां से कि मैंने अपना राजनैतिक जीवन प्रारम्भ किया था। वह मेरे निकटतम साथियों में से थे। जब मैं आज बाहर से आया तो सुबह साढ़े दस बजे यह दुखद समाचार मुझे सुनने को मिला। मेरे दिल को इस से भारी सदमा पहुंचा है। अभी 27 तारीख को ही उन्होंने मुझे एक सुझाव दिया था किसी बात के लिए और मुझे यह आशा नहीं थी कि जब तक मैं यहां लौट कर आऊंगा वह इस दुनिया से चले जायेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, वह सात्विक विचार व जीवन व्यतीत करने वाले थे और यह आघात इसलिए और भी अधिक हो जाता है क्योंकि अभी उनकी छोटी ही उम्र थी। मैं श्री युद्धवीर सिंह और श्री बागड़ी के इस विचार से सहमत हूं कि ऐसे शैडयूल्ड कास्ट्स के भाई जोकि इस तरह से यहां 24 घंटे काम करते हैं और जो कि दरिद्र वर्ग का यहां पर प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं और जिनकी कि आर्थिक अवस्था कुछ अच्छी नहीं होती है ऐसे लोगों के लिए इस सदन को सोचना चाहिए कि जो इस तरह से असमय मर जाते हैं उनके पीछे उनके परिवार वालों का बंदोबस्त हो। उन के भरण पोषण का बंदोवस्त सोचना चाहिए। जो साधन सम्पन्न हों उनको जाने दीजिये लेकिन ऐसे लोग जिनके कि पास साधन न हों उनके कुटम्ब के भरण पोषण के बारे में सोचा जाना चाहिए।

श्री चुनीलाल बड़े सात्विक विचार वाले और लगन से काम करने वाले व्यक्ति थे। उनके इस आकस्मिक और असामयिक निधन पर मुझे बड़ा दुःख हो रहा है। वह मेरे निकटतम साथियों में से थे और मैं इस दुखद अवसर पर अपनी और अपने दल की ओर से दिवंगत आत्मा के प्रति श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूं।

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha) The news of the untimely and sad demise of Mr. Chuni Lal gave to all of us a rude shock. Allow me to associate my party and myself with the sentiments expressed by you and other Members of this House on this untimely death of our colleague.

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod): On behlaf of my group, I associate myself with the sentiments expressed here, and request you to convey our condolences to the bereaved family.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती (झज्जर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, स्वर्गीय श्री चुनीलाल से मेरा बहुत समय से परिचय रहा है। वह हरियाणा क्षेत्र के सौम्य और शांत स्वभाव के एक बड़े अच्छे कार्यकर्त्ता थे। कल जिस समय उनके आकस्मिक निधन का समाचार मिला मैं स्तब्ध रह गया। मैं वहां का दर्दनाक दृश्य शब्दों में वर्णन करने में असमर्थ हूं और मैं उन के बिलखते बच्चों आदि की दशा देख कर अधिक देर वहां ठहर नहीं सका।

मैं भी इस बात से पूरी तरह सहमत हूं कि ऐसे राजनैतिक कार्यकर्त्ताओं के लिए अवश्य कुछ न कुछ प्रबन्ध करना चाहिए। मैं उनके दुखी परिवार के प्रति अपनी सहानुभूति व समवेदना प्रकट करता हूं और भगवान से यही प्रार्थना है कि उनकी आत्मा को शांति प्रदान करे और उन के बाल-बच्चों के पालन-पोषण की ठीक रूप से व्यवस्था हो जाय।

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I was shocked to hear about the sudden demise of Chunilalji. Chuni Lalji was a symbol of our independent India, because in independent India, many persons who belonged to the ranks got those chances which were denied to some very high-placed persons at one time. He was picked up by the Congress Party, and he adorned the Congress Party. At the same time, he was one of those persons who made me feel that casteism had been abolished in this country.

While talking to him, I never felt that he belonged to the Harijan class or that I belonged to some other class. I felt that both of us belonged to the same class and that class was the class of humanity. That was the impression he always gave. He was a gentleman, a first-rate gentleman, and I cannot forget his friendly disposition. To sit with him even for two or three minutes was to feel an impact of his generous disposition and of his habit of thinking and his habit of mixing with other persons on a very equal level.

Now that Punjab is being reorganised, I think he would have proved to be a very fine bridge between the Punjab State as it will be reorganised now and Hariana *prant*. I think he would have proved to be a very durable, fine and strong common link in terms of human beings between the reorganised State of Punjab and the reorganised State of Hariana.

We all feel very unhappy about this very sad loss that has occurred. I do agree with Shri Bagri that our Parliament, our Government, should do something for the children of such persons who rise from the ranks and rise to the highest positions but who do not leave much of worldly goods when they pass away from this world. Life hangs by a slender thread and I think Shri Chuni Lal's passing away proves this statement much more than anything else.

I join with you and other friends who have paid their tributes to the departed friend.

The Leader of the House (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Mr. Speaker, we all heard with great shock and surprise the extremely sad news of the untimely demise of a sitting Member of this House, Shri Chuni Lal, who represented a reserved Constituency, Ambala, Punjab, in the Lok Sabha.

Shri Chuni Lal was so young and apparently hale and hearty that it is difficult to imagine how death laid its cold, icy hands on him. He was a quiet and unassuming person who did considerable constructive work for the uplift of the backward classes and rural areas. For sometime, he was also a Member of the Estimates Committee.

On behalf of the Congress Party and on my own behalf also, I join in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

Mr. Speaker : The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

त्रिवेंद्रीय शिखर सम्मेलन

†

*719. श्री नवल प्रभाकर :
श्री हेम बरुआ :
श्री हरि विष्णु कामत :
श्री सुरेंद्रनाथ द्विवेदी :
श्री नाथ पाई :
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
श्री नम्बियार :
श्री कोल्ला वेंकैया :
श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री क० ना० तिवारी :
श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
श्री श्री नारायण दास :
डा० लक्ष्मीमल्ल सिंघवी :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री हो० ना० मुकर्जी :
श्री बागड़ी :
डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :
श्री मधु लिमये :
श्री राम सेवक यादव :
श्री धौर्य :
श्री किशन पटनायक :
श्री विश्वनाथ राय :
श्री कु० चं० शर्मा :
श्री लहटन चौधरी :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :
श्री नि० रं० लास्कर :
श्री रा० बरुआ :
श्री लीलाधर कटकी :
श्री राम सहाय पांण्डेय :
श्री वासुदेवन नायर :
डा० रानेन सेन :
श्री गुलशन :
श्री तुलाराम :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री द्वारका दास मंत्री :
श्री मैं० क० कुमारन् :
श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त :
श्री प्र० रं० चक्रवर्ती :
श्री हु० चा० लिंग रेड्डी :
श्री पैं० वेंकटासुब्बया :
श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :
श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा :
श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :
श्री म० ना० स्वामी :
श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह :
श्री बृजवासी लाल :

क्या **वैदेशिक-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यूगोस्लाविया, संयुक्त अरब गराज्यग तथा भारत के नेताओं ने तीनों देशों का एक शिखर सम्मेलन आयोजित करने का निर्णय किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह सम्मेलन कब तथा कहां आयोजित किया जायेगा ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) सम्मेलन का आयोजन नई दिल्ली में 21 से 25 अक्टूबर 1966 तक किया गया है ।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि क्या इसके लिये कोई कार्य सूची तैयार कर ली गई है ? यदि हां, तो वह क्या है ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : जी, नहीं, इसके लिये कोई अजेन्डा तय नहीं हुआ है ।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : जो बात-चीत होगी, उस का आधार क्या होगा ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : बात चीत जो आजकल अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय समस्यायें हैं उन पर होगी ।

Shri Hem Barua : The hon. Minister has just now said that the present international situation will be discussed in the summit conference. In that context, may I know whether our dispute with China is going to be discussed, and if so, whether because of the well-known proclivities or friendly inclinations of UAR for China on account of which the UAR did not even come out with moral support when China aggressed on us, Government are in a position to tell us that they would be able to bring round both UAR and Yugoslavia to our way of thinking so far as our dispute with China is concerned ?

Shri Dinesh Singh : It is not our intention to discuss any bilateral disputes in this meeting, but certainly our conflict as it reflects certain dangers in this part, and also certain wider aspects of the ideological conflict will certainly be considered.

Shri Hem Barua : The hon. Minister stated that there is no intention to discuss bilateral disputes, but this bilateral dispute with China forms part of international security today. Therefore, why is it neglected ? Our national interests must come first.

Mr. Speaker : Now he si arguihg.

Shri Hem Barua : Why is it that in this conference we are neglecting our own interests and going about beating about the bush ? What has the Prime Minister to say about it ?

श्री किशन पटनायक : मंत्री महोदय ने अभी बतलाया कि यह एक शिखर सम्मेलन है । तो पहली बात तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यह शिखर किस के मुकाबले में है । किन इलाकों का, किन तबकों का शिखर है । दूसरी बात यह है कि क्या कुछ अन्य देशों के साथ, जैसे कि जो पड़ौस के देश हैं, उन के साथ भी इस सम्मेलन के सम्बन्ध में कोई सलाह ली गई है या खत किताबत की गई है ताकि उन की क्या दिलचस्पी है इस सम्मेलन में या उन के क्या सुझाव हैं इस पर भी यह सम्मेलन विचार कर सके ।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : शिखर शब्द का प्रयोग मैं ने नहीं किया है, यह तो माननीय सदस्यों ने किया है, जिन्होंने यह सवाल पूछा है । शिखर किसी के मुकाबले में होता है ऐसी बात नहीं है । शिखर जैसा सब जानते हैं चोटी होती है और खुद अपने आप होती है । तीन देश के लोग मिलेंगे । उन में से दो अपने यहां के प्रेजिडेंट हैं, और एक हमारी प्रधान मंत्री हैं । तीनों यहां पर मिलकर बात करेंग । जहां तक बातों का सम्बन्ध है, अभी श्री हेम बरुआ जी ने इस प्रश्न को उठाया था और मैं ने पहले ही अपने जवाब में कहा कि जो बड़े सवाल हैं वह आयेंगे । लेकिन इन सब बातों में यह कहना बड़ा मुश्किल है कि क्या हम कहेंगे और क्या वह कहेंगे । इसीलिये कोई अजेन्डा तैयार नहीं किया गया है । खाली बात रक्खी गई है । जो खास बातें उस वक्त लोगों के दिमाग में होंगी उन के बारे में वह खुलासा और बिना किसी रुकावट के कह सकेंगे ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : मैं ने पूछा था कि अन्य किसी देश के साथ क्या कोई बातचीत हुई है ।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : मैं माफी चाहता हूं, मैं इस को भूल गया । इन तीनों देशों के बीच में हमेशा से बातें होती रही हैं । सदन को स्मरण होगा कि 1966 में ब्रियोनी में यह तीनों देश के नेता मिले थे । बाद में जून 1961 में भी मिले थे । इसलिये इस मीटिंग के सम्बन्ध में किसी से राय करने का कोई सवाल नहीं उठता । लेकिन और देशों ने इस के बारे में कुछ बात चीत की थी क्योंकि पहले यह बात उठाई गई थी कि शायद यह नान-अलाइन्ड समिट की तैयारी के लिये हो रहा है । हम ने उन से बात कर के समझाया कि यह कोई नान-अलाइन्ड नेशन्स की मीटिंग करने के लिये नहीं हो रहा है बल्कि तीनों देशों के बीच में आपस में बात हो रही है ।

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय: अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि यूगोस्लाविया, संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य और भारत के नेताओं के बीच में एक शिखर सम्मेलन हो रहा है, लेकिन इस शिखर सम्मेलन के लिये कोई कार्य-सूची निश्चित नहीं की गई है । मगर जहां तक समाचारपत्रों में प्रकाशित हुआ है यूगोस्लाविया और संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य के जो नेता हैं उन्होंने भारत सरकार से संकेत किया है कि कोई ठोस कार्य सूची रक्खी जाये ताकि हम लोग निर्णय ले कर के कोई ठोस विचार बना सकें । अगर यह बात सही है तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : जी, नहीं ।

श्री मौर्य : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी व्यवस्था सम्बन्धी आपत्ति है । अब तक इस सदन की यह परम्परा रही है कि जब सदन चल रहा हो और सदन के किसी सदस्य का देहान्त हो जाये तो सदन को उस दिन के लिये स्थगित कर दिया जाता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस के सम्बन्ध में सदन का फैसला हो चुका है ।

Shri Indrajit Gupta : Only very recently our Prime Minister visited both UAR and Yugoslavia and had talks with President Nasser, as well as Marshal Tito, and joint communiques were also issued covering all the important international issues. In view of the recent talks which have already taken place, may I know what were the special reasons for which it was felt necessary that so soon after that there should again be a meetting where all the three should sit together ? Is it becaause of the special urgency of the Vietnam issue or some other reason ?

Shri Dinesh Singh : Actually this meeting had been decided upon before the Prime Minister went to these two places. Apart from that there have also been consultations between President Nasser and President Tito, between our Prime Minister and these two Presidents; it will be useful for the three of them to have a discussion of these matters together.

Shri D. C. Sharma : By whatever name one may choose to call this conference, one could not deny the fact that it is going to be a conference of three non-aligned nations, one in Europe, the other in Africa and the third in Asia. May I know if at this conference any programme will be devised by means of which the cause of non-alignment which is suffering every day some kind of set-back will come to the fore again in this world and the world will heave a sigh of relief from the conflicts and turmoil whichare agitating the Universe at this time ?

Shri Dinesh Singh : It is true that the three countries which would be meeting are important non-aligned countries ; there is no question about it. What I had said earlier was that this was not a prrep ra tory meeting for a non-aligned conference; of course we hope that important matters concerning non-alignment and effective steps that could be taken to strengthen it will be discussed.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: Since this proposal for having this tripartite summit conference had been mooted, has the Government been observing the reactions which are produced in other smaller countries of the Afro-Asian area and is it a fact that the reaction has not been quite favourable in views of the fact that a limited number of nations are going to meet here and discuss some of the international problems ?

Shri Dinesh Singh : This is what I explained a little earlier that some people had tried to create this misunderstanding; that has been cleared and there is no adverse reaction.

श्री बूटा सिंह : यह जो शिखर सम्मेलन हो रहा है तीन देशों का—मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार के मन में वह कौन सा प्रेम है—आया हिंदुस्तान की अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्थिति को सुधारने के लिये या सारे संसार की अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्थिति को सुधारने के लिये हो रहा है ? यदि यह भारत की अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्थिति को सुधारने के लिये हो रहा है तो सरकार इन के नतीजों से कहां तक आशा रखती है ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : भारत की अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्थिति की बात मैं कुछ समझा नहीं ? अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो बैठक हो रही है तीनों देशों के लोगों की, मैंने जैसा अभी अर्ज किया, वह विश्व के जो गम्भीर विषय हैं उन पर विचार करेगी।

श्रीमधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस आगामी त्रिराष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन के सामने क्या रोडेशिया की जनता को सहायता करने तथा पूर्वी बंगाल की जनता, जो स्वतंत्र ा के लिये लड़ रही है, उन को मदद करने का विषय भी इस बैठक की विचार सूची में समाविष्ट किया जायगा ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : रोडेशिया का विषय, मैं समझता हूं, इस में अवश्य आयेगा ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष जी, ये सम्मेलन पहले भी बराबर होते आये हैं, पण्डितजी जब जीवित थे, तब भी हुआ और अब भी होने जा रहा है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि मित्रता के मायने यह हैं कि हम पर कोई विपत्ति हो तो हमारा मित्र हमारी मदद करे और उसकी विपत्ति पर हम उसकी मदद करें, तो चीनी हमले या पाकिस्तानी हमले के समय इन देशों ने हमारी क्या मदद की है ? यदि मदद नहीं की है, तो मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इस प्रकार सम्मेलन की क्या जरूरत है ? हम राजनीति में महाभारत जैसे शास्त्रों को पढ़ते हैं, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस प्रकार की मित्रता से देश को कोई लाभ है, यदि है तो वह क्या है ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : इन दोनों देशों ने हमारी मदद नहीं की है, ऐसा कहना, मैं समझता हूं, मुनासिब नहीं होगा । जहां तक सम्भव है, इन्होंने हमारी मदद की है, लेकिन वह काफी नहीं थी या ज्यादा करनी चाहिये, यह अलग-अलग लोगों की अपनी राय हो सकती है । मैं नहीं समझता कि इस के बारे में मैं कुछ विशेष कह सकता हूं . . . .

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या मदद की है, बतायें तो ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर, इस के बहस में नहीं जाना चाहिये ।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : हमारी नीति है कि हमारा प्रयत्न रहना चाहिये कि जिस तरह से भी हम दोस्ती को मजबूत कर सकें, उसके लिये कोशिश करनी चाहिये ।

Shri Kolla Venkaiah : In view of the differences between our Government and the Government of the UAR and in view of the fact that President Nasser has openly condemned the American air raids in Vietnam while our Prime Minister has just appreciated the faith of the President of the United States in peace in Vietnam, and in view of the fact that the President of the UAR has expressed that the Chinese activities, as far as Africa is concerned, are in no way improper while our spokesmen express differently, may I know whether Government propose to discuss all these differences either in the conference or in the bilateral talks with UAR ?

Shri Dinesh Singh : With due respect to the hon. Member, I would like to point out that this basis is completely wrong : there is no difference. I think these differences are being attempted to be projected by a certain country whose newspapers he probably reads.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम लोगों को सवाल पूछने का मौका नहीं मिला ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ठीक है ।

Rev. Michael Scott

***720. Shri Madh uLimaye** : Will the Minister of **External Affairs**] be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1556 on the 9th May, 1966 and state :

(a) whether Rev. Michael Scott forwarded the Naga Underground's letter to the Burmese Government on his own or in consultation with/or with the consent of the other two members/or either of the two members of the now defunct Peace Mission : and

(b) if the reply to part (a) above be in the affirmative, the action taken by Government against the other Peace Mission Member/or Members ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) As already stated by the Foreign Minister on the floor of the House in

reply to short notice question No. 17 on 12th April, 1966, and in his statement of 20th April, 1966, Rev. Michael Scott acted wholly on his own and did not consult the other two members of the Peace Mission.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार के पास इस बात की रपट मिली है कि जब वह नागालैण्ड के इलाके में रहते थे—माइकेल स्काट साहब, तो इस बात के सबूत इकट्ठे करते रहते थे, सही हों या गलत, कि हमारी फ़ौजों द्वारा वहां की जनता के ऊपर बड़े पैमाने पर अत्याचार किये गये हैं। अगर इस बात का पता सरकार को चला है तो कब चला और उसके बारे में सरकार ने समय पर कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं की ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, रेवरेण्ड माइकल स्काट जरूर इस बात की कोशिश कर रहे थे कि दुनिया के सामने यह रखें कि हमारी सेना ने वहां पर अत्याचार किये हैं। कुछ उन्होंने इस के बारे में लिखा भी है। जब हमको मालूम हुआ कि वह इस तरह की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, तो हम ने उनको कहा भी, और उसके बाद उनको यहां से हटा भी दिया। इस के अलावा जो बातें उन्होंने कहीं, उनका हमने खण्डन भी किया है।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने यह पूछा था कि कब पता चला ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : इस वक्त एक दम तो नहीं बता सकता कि किस तारीख को पता चला।

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात की तफ़्सील सदन के सामने रख सकते हैं कि माइकल स्काट जब से भारत छोड़ कर चले गये हैं, तब से इंगलैंड में या दूसरे देशों में इस प्रश्न के सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने क्या-क्या कहा है, क्या-क्या लेख लिखे हैं, क्या उसकी कोई तफसील सदन के सामने देने के लिए तैयार हैं ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : अगर आपकी आज्ञा होगी, अध्यक्ष महोदय, तो जरूर रख दूंगा

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या भारत सरकार के पास इस बात के सबूत नहीं है कि माइकल स्काट बहुत दिनों से भारत विरोधी कार्यों में लगे रहे और जब से वह शान्ति पीस मिशन में शामिल हुए, तब भी उनकी ये कार्यवाहियां जारी रहीं। यदि ये जानकारी भारत सरकार को थी तो उनको पहले से निकालने के सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार ने कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं की ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : माइकल स्काट जब से पीस मिशन में आये, उस के बाद से यह सवाल सदन में बीच-बीच में उठता रहा है, मैं इस का इस समय क्या जवाब दूं, सब बातें सदन के सामने आ चुकी हैं और इस पर पूरी तरह से बहस भी हो चुकी है।

Shri Swell : I would like to understand the meaning of this expression 'underground'. The leaders of this hostile Naga group have been moving about freely in the country ; they came out here to Delhi a number of times to have parleys with the Prime Minister. In what sense are they 'under ground' ?

Shri Dinesh Singh : We should consider changing the name, Sir.

Shri Hem Barua : Sir, when Rev. Michael Scott was playing host to Mr. Phizo in London, he was trying to internationalise the Naga problem. As an instance of this, it may be cited that he had already decided to approach the UN Secretary-General and request him to arbitrate in the so-called

Indo-Naga dispute. In that context, may I know whether our Government has specially told Britain that the British soil must not be allowed to be used by Rev. Michael Scott for anti Indian propaganda and if she allows it to be done like that, India would consider it to be an unfriendly act by a member of the Commonwealth ?

Shri Dinesh Singh : This was mentioned in the House on the last occasion when the hon. member asked whether the Prime Minister has acquainted the British Prime Minister about this.

Shri Hem Barua : On the previous occasion, the question was different.

Mr. Speaker : He wants to know whether it has been conveyed to Britain that this would be considered an unfriendly act.

Shri Dinesh Singh: No, Sir; we have not conveyed in those terms.

Shri Hem Barua : Why not ? What are they doing, Sir ?

Mr. Speaker: He cannot enter into arguments ; he can only seek information.

श्री पा० ना० तिवारी : क्या यह सही है कि माइकेल स्काट ने यहां से निकल जाने के बाद कोई खत प्राइम मिनिस्टर को लिखे हैं? यदि हां, तो उन्होंने किस विषय पर खत लिखे हैं और क्या कारेस्पाडेंस उन की सरकार के साथ हुई है ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : मैंने इस के सम्बन्ध में पिछले मर्तबे सदन में कहा था कि उन्होंने लिखा है कि उनका कुछ सामान वगैरह यहां रोक लिया गया है, कुछ कागज वगैरह वह अभी हमारे अपने पास हैं ।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: In view of the fact that Rev. Michael Scott is still inulging in such objectionale activities and making such damaging statements against our national interest, may I krow whether the hon. Minister or the Prime Minister thinks it proper to write to the British Prime Minister that this type of action by a British national on British soil is highly objectionable and against the Commonwealth interests ?

Mr Speaker : The same question was put by Mr Hem Barua.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam : I am not asking why she has not written. I want to know whether she is going to write or not.

Mr. Speaker : About what has been written, that has been answered.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : श्रीमन्, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सत्य है कि पादरी माइकेल स्काट के जाने के बाद उनके कुछ शिष्य नागालैण्ड के क्षेत्र में और अधिक सक्रिय हो गये हैं और पड़ौसी कुछ देशों के माध्यम से उन के साथ वह बराबर संपर्क बनाये हुए हैं ? यदि हां, तो उस की रोकथाम के लिए सरकार ने क्या व्यवस्था की है ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : मैं नहीं कह सकता, अध्यक्ष महोदय, कि कोई ऐसी खबर हमारे पास आयी है कि कोई शिष्य यहां पर वह छोड़ गये हैं जो कि ऐसा कर रहे हैं ।

Shri Bade : In reply to Mr. Hem Barua's question he said, that they have not written to Britain; saying this would be considered an unfriendly act. Naturally the question arises as to what they have written to the British Government, whether it is not justifiable or they should discontinue it and what is the reaction of the British Government to our note ?

Shri Dinesh Singh: "Unfriendly act" has a specific meaning and connotation in diplomatic correspondence. That is why we have not used those words. I think it would not be proper for me to divulge the details of the correspondence of our Prime Minister with the British Prime Minister on this matter.

Kutch Tribunal

[+]

*721. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey :**
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath :
Shri D. D. Mantri :
Shri R. S. Pandey :

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made so far by the Kutch Tribunal which was meant to decide the dispute over the areas of Kutch between India and Pakistan; and

(b) when the Kutch Tribunal is likely to give judgement ?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh) : (a) and (b). India and Pakistan submitted their Memorials to the Tribunal on 1st June, 1966, and their Counter Memorials on 1st August, 1966. They will submit their Final Memorials, if any, on 1st September, 1966. The Oral hearings before the Tribunal will commence on the 15th September, 1966. The Tribunal will give the award afte the oral hearings are concluded.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : भारत पाकिस्तान के बीच कच्छ के सम्बन्ध में विवाद निपटाने के लिए जो कच्छ न्यायाधिकरण में मामला भेजा गया है, तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस सम्बन्ध में जो भारत के पास मूल दस्तावेज थे और मूल के कुछ अनुवादित दस्तावेज थे वह गायब हो गए हैं जिससे कि सरकार को अपने पक्ष को तैयार करने में कठिनाई पैदा हो रही है ?

Shri Swaran Singh : This point was raised on the floor of the House the other day and it was stated on behalf of the Government that all relevant documents have been collected. It is a very large volume of documents. We have a team of legal experts which is working under the guidance of the Attorney-General. He is assisted by one of our colleagues here, who is a Member of this House, Shri Chatterjee, and they have collected all the relevant documents.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : जैसा कि अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि एटार्नी जनरल को भारत का पक्ष प्रस्तुत करने के लिए और तैयार करने के लिए सुपुर्द किया गया है तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस के अलावा और भी लोगों को यह सुपुर्द किया गया है जो कि इस कार्य को प्रस्तुत करें और उन्हें सहायता प्रदान करें ?

Shri Swaran Singh : Sir, I have already mentioned that Shri Chatterjee is also in the team. Another advocate of renown, Shri Palkiwala, is also a member of this team. I think the Advocate-General of Gujarat will also be there.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath : Have reports been received, not necessarily from Intelligence only but from all competent sources that the Pakistan Government is substantially, if not enormously, increasing the strength of the Kutch-Sind border force and is actually deploying a part of it inside the Rann of Kutch; if so, are there reasons to apprehend that while the Tribunal sitting in distant Geneva are busy twiddling their thumbs over the seeming dispute, Pakistan may launch suddenly an offensive inside the Rann of Kutch and in that event is the Government prepared to repudiate the agreement, ignore the Tribunal and meet force with force ?

Shri Swaran Singh : It hardly arises out of this.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath : No, no; it does arise because of reports that have come in the papers.

Mr. Speaker : That is right, but whether it concerns the Tribunal is the point.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath : Are they prepared to ignore the Tribunal and meet force with force ? Are they

prepared to do that? Last year they came down on Kutch and there was trouble in Kashmir. History will repeat itself, thanks to the impotency of this Government.....

Mr. Speaker : Order, order. That has nothing to do with this.....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath : Please come to the rescue of the nation, if not of Parliament.

Mr. Speaker : That is a different question. It is a very important question, no doubt, for the Government to consider, but it does not concern the proceedings before the Tribunal.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath : The Tribunal is sitting there. I said, in case reports such as.....

Mr. Speaker : The Tribunal has to decide the case that is presented there.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath : In the event of Pakistan launching an offensive..

Mr. Speaker : The Tribunal is not concerned.....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath : You may have your way, Sir, we will have it later on.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : क्या सरकार को यह सूचना मिली है कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कोर्ट के इस फैसले में देर की संभावना इसलिए है कि पश्चिम के कुछ राष्ट्रों ने और विशेषकर इंग्लैंड ने पाकिस्तान को यह आश्वासन दिया है कि वे कच्छ के संबंध में उस का पक्ष लेंगे और इसी कारण से अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कोर्ट में पश्चिमी अफ्रीका के संबंध में पाकिस्तान के जफरुल्ला साहब तटस्थ रह गए ?

Shri Swaran Singh : Sir, the hon. Member must no doubt be aware that this is not before the International Court but it is before a special Tribunal and the constitution of this is entirely different. We have no information that England has given any assurance to Pakistan of helping them, and I do not think that they will ever do any such a thing when a matter is before a Tribunal of this nature.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida : May I know whether the Maharao of Kutch has offered his services and information to the Government and whether the Government have utilised his services and his records ?

Shri Swaran Singh : Yes, Sir, we are in touch with the Maharao of Kutch.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : सरकार ने यह साफ नहीं किया कि ताशकंद समझोते के बाद में कच्छ न्यायाधिकरण की क्या जरूरत रह जाती है और जब पाकिस्ताद ताशकंद से इंकार कर रहा है, वह कहता है कि सब से पहले कश्मीर का मसला हल करेंगे उस के बाद और किसी बात पर गौर करेंगे और वह साफ कहता है कि काश्मीर के सिवाय हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के बीच में कोई प्राबलम नहीं है तो न्यायाधिकरण के पीछे इतनी फ़ाइल इक्ट्ठी करने और लाखों रुपया खर्च करने का क्या मतलब है ?

Shri Swaran Singh : I do not think the Tashkent Declaration and the agreement on Kutch are mutually contradictory. In all these international agreements we should continue to honour the agreements and should not try to discard them for one reason or the other.

Broadcasts in Regional Languages

\+

*722. **Shri H. C. Linga Reddy** :
Shri P. R. Chakraverti :

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether equal opportunity is given for the broadcasting of programme from A.I.R. in all the fourteen regional languages in addition to Hindi; and

(b) if so, from when ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Nandini Satpathy): (a) and (b). It has been the consistent policy of All India Radio to project through its broadcasts all the fourteen languages of the Union including Hindi. Each regional station of A.I.R. devotes the bulk of its time to broadcasts in its respective regional language(s) and gives special attention to the projection of the literary and cultural traditions of its area. Thus through the All India Radio net-work, all the languages of the country are being adequately reflected.

Shri H. C. Linga Reddy: May I know whether there are complaints from the South that Kannada, Telugu, Tamil and Malayalam broadcasts are not given sufficient opportunities in the AIR programmes?

Shrimati Nandini Satpathy: We have not received any such complaints. I do not know about the regional stations.

Shri H. C. Linga Reddy: May I know whether the employees, other than those who know English, in the broadcasting stations are not paid sufficiently? If so, will sufficient remuneration be paid to the other employees also?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur) : We are aware of this feeling that staff artistes or employees dealing with regional languages are not getting the same scale of emoluments as those of employees dealing with English language. This matter has to be considered.

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: The hon. Deputy Minister has stated just now that equal opportunities are given to all the fourteen languages. May I know whether the Government is aware that in Assam where the Bengali-speaking people are living in a good number, the Bengali programme is not given adequate importance?

Shri Raj Bahadur : The policy is that each one of the stations has to give adequate time to the respective regional languages, including such languages and dialects as are spoken or used by significant sections of the population.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या सरकार ने कुछ इस प्रकार की जानकारी लेने का भी प्रयास किया है कि प्रादेशिक स्टेशनों से अंग्रेजी के जो कार्यक्रम प्रसारित होते हैं वे उतनी ही मात्रा में प्रसारित किए जायें जितनी कि उन क्षेत्रों में अंग्रेजी जानने वालों की संख्या हो; यदि हां, तो उस आधार पर इनको कम करके प्रादेशिक भाषाओं के कार्यक्रमों में क्या कुछ वृद्धि की गई है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : एक अल्प सूचना प्रश्न के उत्तर में एक बार मैंने निवेदन किया था कि कुल मिलाकर अगर देखें तो अंग्रेजी का प्रोग्राम सारे प्रोग्राम का तीन प्रतिशत के करीब बैठता है.....

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : हर स्टेशन का अलग अलग ।

श्री राज बहादुर : रिजनल स्टेशंस पर न्यूज के अलावा और टाक्स के अलावा जो आवश्यक हैं मैं समझता हूं कि जितना हम को रिजनल लैंगुएजिज को मान देना चाहिये और स्थान देना चाहिये, वह मिलता है । अंग्रेजी के प्रोग्राम कितने कम किये जा सकते हैं यह बात दूसरी है ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवदी : श्री लिंगा रेड्डी ने अभी पूछा था कि प्रादेशिक भाषाओं के लोगों की जो तनख्वाहें हैं वे कम हैं मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सही नहीं है कि उनकी तनख्वाहें ही कम नहीं हैं बल्कि पदों में भी आल इंडिया रेडियो के अंग्रेजी के लोगों के जैसे एडीटर हैं, डायरेक्टर है या और बड़े-बड़े पद हैं, उन में भी भेदभाव किया जाता है और तमाम जो बड़े-बड़े पद हैं वे केवल अंग्रेजी वालों को प्राप्त हैं और प्रादेशिक भाषाओं वालों को कोई भी पद प्राप्त नहीं है और उनको निम्न स्तर का समझा जाता है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : इस प्रकार की एक भावना है लेकिन यह पूर्णतया ठीक नहीं है जो

प्रादेशिक भाषायें हैं उनके भी लोगों को आवश्यक पदों के हिसाब से उनके काम को देखते हुए पद मिलते हैं ।

Shri Swell: The Minister referred to languages and dialects. In the terminology of AIR what is language and what is a dialect?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I think the dictionaty meaning is quite clear about it.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : सरकार को ऐसी कोई भी शिकायत नहीं मिली है कि मलयालम, कन्नड़, तमिल और तेलगू भाषाओं में जो आकाशवाणी कार्यक्रम प्रसारित कर रही है वे कम है । मै जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार ने इस सदन के एक माननीय सदस्य की शिकायत को सुना है कि इन भाषाओं में जो प्रसार किये जा रहे हैं वे बहुत कम हैं और अगर कम नहीं हैं तो क्या यह बात सच नहीं है कि इन चारों भाषाओं को कुल मिला कर जितना समय आकाशवाणी द्वारा अपने राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रमों और क्षेत्रीय कार्यक्रमों में दिया जाना चाहिये नहीं दिया जा रहा है और उससे अधिक अंग्रेजी में दिया जा रहा है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : जहां तक विभिन्न भाषा-भाषी रेडियो स्टेशनों का सम्बन्ध है उनका मुख्य कार्य ही यही है कि वे उन भाषाओं में कार्यक्रम प्रसारित करें और मूलत: उन्हीं भाषाओं में प्रसारित होते भी हैं । अंग्रेजी के कार्यक्रमों का अनुपात कम करना यह प्रश्न दूसरा है जिस का आवश्यकताओं के आधार पर फैसला हो सकता है, निर्णय हो सकता है ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में जो प्रसारण होते हैं, उन राज्यों में जहां जहां सिन्धी लोग बसे हए हैं, क्या सिन्धी भाषा में भी आवश्यक प्रसारण होते हैं या नहीं होते हैं और अगर नहीं होते हैं तो क्या इनकी व्यवस्था किये जाने की भी कोई बात है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : जहां-जहां सिन्धी भाषा-भाषी नागरिकों की संख्या काफी है वहां इसकी व्यवस्था की गई है ।

Shri Kapur Singh: Is it, if at all, intended to extend this principle of equal opportunity to all the fourteen languages to the principle of equal opportunity to all the political parties representing regional interests.

Shri Raj Bahadur : I think, the All India Radio is to reflect in its day-to-day programmes the culture as also purvey information not on the basis of political ideologies but as they happen and as they are needed objectively.

श्री अब्दुल गनी गोनी : रेडियो स्टेशन काश्मीर से या जम्मू से जो एनाउंसमेंट्स होते हैं वे रेडियो काश्मीर, श्रीनगर, जम्मू हैं इस तरह होते हैं जबकि दूसरे स्टेशनों से आल इंडिया रेडियो अलाहाबाद वगैरह कहा जाता है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि श्रीनगर और जम्मू से भी इस तरह के एनाउंसमेंट करने के बारे में क्या सरकार ने सोचा है ताकि वहां से भी यह आल इंडिया रेडियो, श्रीनगर, या आल इंडिया रेडियो जम्मू है, की एनाउंसमेंट्स हो सकें ?

श्री राज बहादुर : यह नाम बहुत दिनों से चलता आ रहा है और हम लोगों ने . .

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : गलत नाम है ।

श्री राज बहादुर : इस भावना से मै परिचित हूं, किन्तु इसके बारे में जो कुछ निर्णय होगा वह जम्मू काश्मीर के मुख्य मत्री की सलाह से ही किया जा सकता है ।

Rural Broadcast by A. I. R., Nagpur

\+

***723. Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that All India Radio, Nagpur has started rural broadcast

programme specially for rice production credit facilities and forestry by eminent persons who have personal knowledge of these matters under the caption "Anubhavse Bol"; and

(b) if so, whether there is any scheme to introduce it in other regions also?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Nandini Satpathy): (a) in observance of 1966 as the International Rice Year, All India Radio, Nagpur has been broadcasting special programmes on various aspects of rice production as applicable to Vidarbh area by specialists in the field. Credit facilities have also been dealt with in some broadcasts.

(b) Similar programmes are broadcast also by other regional stations of All India Radio.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि धान की पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए या कर्ज के बारे में या जंगलात के बारे में जो "अनुभव से बोल" का जो कार्यक्रम प्रसारित आप कर रहे हैं उस में सरकारी जो लोग हैं या जो दूसरे लोग हैं जो कि इन बातों को जानते हैं, चाहे वे किसान हों या दूसरे हों, उन दोनों को मिला कर इसको प्रसारित करवाया जा रहा है?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : इसी को करने का हमारा प्रयास है। जो फ़ार्मर्ज फोरम की नई व्यवस्था दस केन्द्रों से की गई है उसके द्वारा भी जो कार्यक्रम आप चाहते हैं, किए जाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : हमारे देश के बहुत से किसान हैं जो गंवई भाषा जानते हैं, वे न ठे हिन्दी जानते हैं, न अंग्रेजी जानते हैं। जहां तक इन स्टेशनों से कार्यक्रम प्रसारित करने का सम्बन्ध है वहां से किसानों को इस तरह की बातें उनकी गंवई भाषाओं में प्रसारित करने का क्या सरकार इंतजाम कर रही है?

श्री राज बहादुर : देहाती प्रोग्राम जो होते हैं उस में यही चेष्टा की जाती है। जहां जहां फार्मर्ज फोरम का नया प्रोग्राम रखा गया है उस में इस बात का विचार रहता है और इसको करने की चेष्टा की जाती है। जो किसानों के प्रश्न हैं वे रेडियो को भेजे जाते हैं और इस प्रोग्राम के द्वारा उनके उत्तर दिये जाते हैं। इस प्रकार से विचारों का और अनुभवों का आदान-प्रदान हो और सही मानों में कृषि उत्पादन में वृद्धि के लिए कुछ सहायता मिल सके, यही हमारी कोशिश है।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : बिहार में भोजपुरी भाषा है, मैथिली भाषा है, मागधी भाषा है। क्या रेडियो पटना से या रांची से इस तरह की बातों को, धान पैदा करने की, जंगलात की, कर्ज देने की बातों का इन भाषाओं में प्रसारित करवाने की क्या आप चेष्टा कर रहे हैं ताकि उनको इसके बारे में सही-सही जानकारी मिल सके?

श्री राज बहादुर : दिल्ली के कार्यक्रमों का तो मुझे अनुभव है। मैंने पटना को नहीं सुना है। दिल्ली में जो हमारी भाषा है, हरियाना की और ब्रज भाषा, देहाती प्रोग्राम में इन्हीं भाषाओं में बातचीत करने की चेष्टा की जाती है। और जगहों के बारे में छानबीन करके ही मैं बता सकता हूं।

श्री युद्धवीर सिंह : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि उनको हरियानवी के बारे में पता है, बाकियों के बारे में पता नहीं है। इस प्रोग्राम को वह कब सुनते हैं? किसानों की भलाई के लिए अलग-अलग तरह से फसलों के बारे में, बीज के बारे में, पशु धन के बारे में जो प्रोग्राम प्रसारित

होते हैं उनके बारे में मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कौन सी भाषा का प्रयोग किया जाता है ? वह हरियानवी भाषा है या कोई मंत्री जी की मन चाही भाषा है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : इन कार्यक्रमों को सुनने का मुझे अवसर मिला है । उस में जो ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिए कार्यक्रम होते हैं उनको वे अपनी भाषा में बोलते हैं, हरियानवी भाषा में बोलते हैं...

श्री युद्धवीर सिंह : अफसर जो होते हैं ?

श्री राज बहादुर : हम दबाव नहीं डालते हैं कि हरियानवी भाषा में बोलें या ब्रज भाषा में बोलें या हिन्दी में बोलें ।

श्री ब्रज बिहारी मेहरोत्रा : उन स्टेशनों से जो कि क्षेत्रीय स्टेशंस हैं वहां से क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में यह किसानों के प्रोग्राम प्रसारित किये जायें ।

श्री राज बहादुर : माननीय सदस्य का सुझाव उचित है ।

आकाशवाणी के केन्द्रों के लिये कार्यक्रम सलाहकार समितियां

+

*724. **श्री स० चं० सामन्त :**
श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :

क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आकाशवाणी के दिल्ली तथा अन्य केन्द्रों में किस आधार तथा किन सिद्धांतों पर कार्यक्रम सलाहकार समितियां बनाई गई हैं ;

(ख) उन समितियों के सदस्य कितनी अवधि के लिए नियुक्त किये जाते हैं तथा कौन से प्राधिकारी उनके निर्णयों को स्वीकार अथवा अस्वीकार कर सकते हैं;

(ग) क्या उन समितियों में किन्ही सदस्यों को दो अथवा तीन से अधिक कालावधियों में नामजद किया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो दिल्ली केन्द्र के लिए कार्यक्रम सलाहकार समिति के ऐसे सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) से (घ) . एक विवरण सदन की मेज़ पर रख दिया गया है :

विवरण

(क) आकाशवाणी के केन्द्रों में 'कार्यक्रम सलाहकार समितियां' इसलिए बनाई गई हैं कि आकाशवाणी के महानिदेशक को कार्यक्रमों की योजना के बारे में स्थानीय लोगों की राय मालूम हो और ये समितियां उनको उन मामलों में सलाह दे सकें जो इनके सामने रखे जाएं ।

(ख) समिति के सदस्य दो वर्ष की अवधि के लिए नामजद किये जाते हैं परन्तु इनको फिर से नियुक्त किया जा सकता है । आकाशवाणी के महानिदेशक को यह अधिकार है कि वे समिति के निर्णयों को मंजूर करें या न करें । अधिकतर निर्णय स्वीकार कर लिए जाते हैं और क्रियान्वित किये जाते हैं । एक आध मामले में, जब निर्णय को लागू करना सम्भव न हो, समिति की अगली बैठक में उसको न मानने का कारण बता दिया जाता है ।

(ग) जी, हां । यह तभी किया जाता है, जब यह समझा जाए कि सदस्य ने बहुत अच्छा

काम किया है और उनका समिति में रहना केन्द्र को फायदा पहुंचायेगा । लेकिन जब उनके ही समान दूसरे योग्य व्यक्ति मिल जाते हैं, तो उनको बदल दिया जाता है ।

(घ) (1) श्री गोपी नाथ अमन ।

(2) श्रीमती सत्यवती मलिक ।

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether any complaint against the decision of the D.G., A.I.R. was recieved by the hon. Minister and, if so, how he has dealt with it?

Shri Raj Bahadur: As I have stated in the statement laid on the Table, by and large the recommendations made by the Advisory Committee are accepted and implemented. If there is any case which has come to the notice of the hon. Member, I will certainly look into it.

Shri S. C. Samanta : May I know whether there is any proposal to increase the number of members in these Programme Advisory Committees in order to accommodate some legislators also ?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I am not aware of any such proposal at the moment.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : चूंकि दिल्ली रेडियो स्टेशन से अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी के अतिरिक्त विभिन्न प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में भी कार्यक्रम प्रसारित होते हैं तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इन सलाहकार समितियों में क्या विभिन्न प्रादेशिक भाषाओं के विशेषज्ञ भी रहते हैं, यदि नहीं, तो क्यों नहीं रहते ?

श्री राज बहादुर : यथासम्भव रखने की चेष्टा की जाती है ।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : मंत्री महोदय द्वारा रखे गये विवरण के भाग (ग) में बतलाया गया है कि ऐसे व्यक्तियों को तभी बार-बार नामजद किया जाता है जब यह समझा जाय कि सदस्य ने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है लेकिन जब उनके ही समान दूसरे योग्य व्यक्ति मिल जाते हैं, तो उनको बदल दिया जाता है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह जो उत्तर दिया गया है तो क्या दिल्ली में उन के समान योग्य व्यक्ति ही नहीं मिल सका जिससे कि उन को बार-बार नामजद दिया गया ?

श्री राज बहादुर : मैं व्यक्तियों में नहीं जाना चाहता बाकी श्री गोपीनाथ अमन एक प्रसिद्ध उर्दू के शायर हैं और उस के अतिरिक्त . .

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : मैं ने आपके स्टेटमेंट के भाग (ग) के बारे में सवाल किया था ।

श्री राज बहादुर : जैसी मैं ने निवेदन किया वह उर्दू के मशहूर शायर होने के अलावा दिल्ली ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की पबलिक रिलेशंस कमेटी के अध्यक्ष भी हैं और इसलिए उन को रखने की चेष्टा की गई है ।

श्री दी० चं० शर्मा : वह बहुत अच्छे आदमी हैं उन को जरूर रखिये ।

Shri Subodh Hansda: The tribal programmes are broadcast from a number of stations of the A.I.R. I would like to know whether there is any advisory Committee for the tribal programmes.

Shri Raj Bahadur : Not for all the tribal programmes.

International News Agency

\+

*725. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Tula Ram:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Liladhar Kotoki:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps are being envisaged to give the country its own international news agency;

(b) whether the question of collaboration with non-aligned countries has also been considered; and

(c) if so, with what results?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No. Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know why it is that the Government of India under the leadership of Shri Raj Bahadur does not think it proper to propagate a very correct image of India abroad through a news agency?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The question is about giving the country its own international news agency, and the Press Commission advised that so far as the Government is concerned it shall not have any agency of its own or ony agency controlled by it. It is for the initiative of the news agencies that we have got, the P.T.I., the U.N.I. and INFAI etc. to take appropriate steps in this behalf and we shall always encourage them to provide a sort of collaboration in this particular matter.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if in the interest of giving a correct picture of our country, the Government of India is trying to strengthen the P.T.I. the U.N.I. and the other news agencies so that they can distribute good news from this country to other countries and from other countries to this country and whether the Government will try to see to it that the P.T.I. for instance, which has accredited representatives in almost all the great countries of the world, is subsidised for this purpose?

Shri Raj Bahadur: So far as the PTI correspondents in foreign countries are concerned, they are expected to give correct news and fair news from the various countries to which they have been deputed.

But, so far as the news from India to foreign countries is concerned, of course, it largely depends upon the foreign news agencies which are fuctioning here, and it is our endeavour to see that as far as possible there is no distortion, but these foreign news agencies are independent.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What about subsidy? Could Government not give them some subsidy and help them to give better news?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We shall help them and we shall also encourage all initiative in this particular matter by the Indian news agencies.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : बाहर के देशों से जो समाचार हमारे देश में आते हैं उन के बारे में यह देखने में आया है कि एक दो समाचार मिलने में और प्राप्त करने में भी देर लगती है और भारत वर्ष के जो अपने समाचार हैं । बहुत से मौलिक प्रश्नों के ऊपर वह भी समाचार ग़लत तरीके से प्रसारित होते हैं तो क्या सरकार इस पर विचार कर रही है कि दूसरी कोई अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय समाचार एजेंसी स्थापित की जाय जो कि भारत के हित के लिए लाभदायक हो ?

श्री राज बहादुर . यह शिकायत जो आप ने बताई एक हद तक दुरुस्त है । कई मौकों पर और मौलिक मौक़ों पर यह देखने को मिला, यह अनुभव हुआ कि जो समाचार भारत के बारे में दिये गये वह ठीक नहीं थे या वे तोड़ मरोड़ कर दिये गये जो कि हमारे पक्ष के लिए लाभप्रद न थे इसलिए हम लोगों ने कोशिश की है कि उन का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करें और जो भी सम्भव कदम उठा सकते हैं वह हम उठा रहे हैं ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : सरकार बजाय सिफारिश करने के खुद क्यों नहीं इस तरह की एजेंसी स्थापित करती ? इस तरीके की एजेंसी स्थापित करने के हेतु सरकार दूसरे लोगों को इमदाद देने के वास्ते तैयार है

लेकिन वह खुद अपने पैरों पर खड़े होने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। आज विदेशों में कैसा भारत विरोधी प्रचार हो रहा है। यह कहा जा रहा है कि हिन्दुस्तान जिन मुल्कों से अनाज मंगा कर खा रहा है उन्हें एक ओर तो वह इस के लिए शुक्रिया अदा करता है, साथ ही साथ वह यह भी कहता है कि हिन्दुस्तान उन के गुट में नहीं है। हिन्दुस्तान का उनके आगे झोली पसार कर भीख मांगना और साथ उन के गुट से अलग होने का दावा करना अजीब चीज है। मेरा कहना है कि ऐसे समाचारों को निर्धारित करने के लिये सरकार खुद इस तरह की एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय एजेंसी क्यों नहीं कायम करती ?

श्री राज बहादुर : प्रैस कमिशन की सिफारिश के अनुसार समाचारों की शुद्धता और निष्पक्षता को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार खुद कोई अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय एजेंसी कायम नहीं कर सकती न वह किसी एजेंसी को कंट्रील करना चाहती है इसलिए जो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय एजेंसी हैं उस पर ही हमें आधार करना पड़ेगा और प्रोत्साहन देना पड़ेगा।

Shri Hem Barua : In the absence of an international news agency, may I know whether our Government are aware of the fact that a certain newspaper published from New Delhi receives its news despatches from Moscow through the Soviet Embassy here, and if so, whether Government are aware of the losses suffered by the Posts and Telegraphs Department and why this departure has been made in the case of this particular newspaper published from New Delhi?

Shri Raj Bahadur : I am sorry I am not personally aware of it.

Shri Hem Barua : May I tell him the name of the paper ?

Mr. Speaker : He can write to the hon. Minister.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf : The hon. Minister has stated that Government have no intention of setting up their own international news agency. Keeping in view the urgency of functioning of an Indian agency for international purposes, may I know whether the Government of India will sponsor at least some of the prominent private agencies to take up this work so that the international agency can come into being as soon as possible ?

Shri Raj Bahadur : Our effort would be to encourage our news agencies to enter into collaboration with news agencies in the different countries, for example, in Yugoslavia or in the UAR or in the East African countries or in African countries so that there is a mutual basis of collaboration for ensuring correct and undistorted news being purveyed from the one to the other country.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : क्या यह बात सच नहीं है कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय समाचार एजेंसी के अभाव में सरकार दो मुहे सांप जैसे रायटर को इतना अधिक रुपया देती है जिसने कि पाक द्वारा भारत पर आक्रमण के समय में इस देश के खिलाफ सारे समाचार विदेशों में भेजे ? अगर यह स्थिति आज देश में है तो सरकार क्यों नहीं यहां की एजेंसियों को इस तरीके की सहायता देती है जैसे कि समाचार भारती है जिसका कि अभी निर्माण हो रहा है ताकि वह सफल हो सके और सफल हो कर एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय समाचार एजेंसी का रूप ले सके ?

श्री राज बहादुर : जितने भी इंग्लिश प्रैस हैं सारे देशों के उन को रायटर या और जो ऐसी एजेंसी हैं वह समाचार देती है और जब तक हमारे पास समानान्तर उतनी ही व्यवस्था न हो जाय उस समय तक बिल्कुल उसे अलग हटाना हमारे लिए मुश्किल होगा।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : मैं ने कहा था कि भारत पर पाक आक्रमण के समय उन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान के खिलाफ लिखा और उस के बाद भी आप उन्हें पैसा दे रहे हैं इस पर जवाब दीजिए ?

श्री राज बहादुर : जी, जो शिकायत आपने की, उस को पहले भी इस सदन में चर्चा हो चुकी है और सही शिकायत है, इसमें कोई संदेह नहीं । लेकिन जैसा मैंने कहा कि जब तक हमें उन न्यूज एजेंसीज की आवश्यकता है हमें उन के बारे में जो व्यवस्था है वह करनी होगी ।

Mr. Speaker : Before I take up the Short Notice Question, the Minister concerned wants to answer Question No. 742.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath : He is setting a good example which others may emulate later.

Persons of Indian Origin deported from Kenya

\+

*742. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh** :
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath :
Shri Bade :
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya :
Shri Priya Gupta :
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav :
Shri P. C. Borooah :
Shri Narendra Singh Mahida :
Shri Solanki :
Shri D. C. Sharma :

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Kenya have recently deported six persons of Indian origin and ordered them to leave the country with immediate effect ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that although none of the six deportees is a citizen or national of India yet all the six have been or are being sent to India?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh) : (a) (to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6945/66]

Shri Surendra Pal Singh : May we know how many persons of Indian origin have so far been deported or expelled from Kenya since that country attained independence, and out of the total number of deportees, how many belong to that part pf India which is now Pakistan and how many to India proper ?

Shri Dinesh Singh : If my memory serves me aright, this is the first time we have had these large deportations to India.

Mr. Speaker : What is the number ?

Shri Dinesh Singh : I have given it in the statement.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh : In view of the fact that the present political climate in that country is becoming more and more hostile and inimical to people of Indian origin, and it is just possible that more such deportations may take place in the near future, do Government propose to make suitable amendments and changes in our nationality laws in order to facilitate the return of such people of India if and when they are compelled to do so?

Shri Dinesh Singh : We have had a number of discussions in this House about people of Indian origin abroad. This is a very difficult matter. There is the human aspect of people who are of Indian origin and with whom we feel very close bonds. Yet it is a political question which concerns their future in those countries very much. People have gone and settled down there for generations and they have taken the citizenship of those countries. It would be very difficult to try to interfere

because that will make their stay in those countries even more difficult. We have got to do everything possible to help them to get integrated in the countries they have now chosen to live in.

So far as our citizenship laws are concerned, there is no need, according to us, to make any changes.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath : Since Kenya became independent a few years ago, has anti-Asian feeling been steadily growing in that country, and if so, is it directed against all classes of Asians or only particular communities, traders or others of that kind? If so, do Government propose to take up this matter so far as people of Indian origin are concerned at the forthcoming conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers in London, considering that both countries, Kenya and India are in the Commonwealth?

Shri Dinesh Singh : I do not think that the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference is the best forum to discuss this. This is a bilateral matter which we have to discuss with the Government of Kenya.

So far as the earlier part of the question is concerned, President Jomo Kenyatta has made it clear at a public rally as reported in newspapers yesterday, that the Indian community was not being singled out for deportations and that such deportations would include all those engaged in subversive activities, whether they were Asians or Arabs or Europeans.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath : On a point of clarification. If I may humbly suggest, this is not the way to answer questions. He said it is not the best forum to discuss this issue. Whether it would be the best forum or just a good forum is not the point. It might not be the best forum. But will it not be a conceivably good forum?

Shri Ranga : He comes to his conclusions straightway.

Shri Dinesh Singh : When I said this was not the best forum, it was clearly implied that we would not take it up. I said it was a bilateral matter which could be discussed between the two countries as such. I had said all this. My difficulty is that hon. Members do not listen to it.

Shri Ranga : In view of the fact that these people and quite a large number of other Indians who had settled down in Kenya had already accepted that citizenship and quite a large number of them were also born and brought up there, and therefore there is no question of those people being deported to India because they do not happen to be Indian citizens, have Government thought, or have they done it already, of making proper representations to the Kenya Government, drawing their attention to this particular difficulty? If they go against any of Kenya's laws, let them take by all means the necessary action against them and bring them before the court of law, but why should we allow them to deport them straightway to India without any second thoughts?

Shri Dinesh Singh : If the hon. Member had read the statement laid on the Table of the House, he would not have asked this question.

Shri Ranga : What does he say ? We could not follow.

Mr. Speaker : Is the information give in the statement?

Shri Dinesh Singh : Yes, I have said we have protested that they should not be sent here.

Shri Ranga : These are the two answers given, one given to Mr. Kamath and one given to me. Are they going to stop at the protest when there is another avenue which is going to come so soon, so conveniently as it were, this Commonwealth Conference? Why should not the Minister be prepared to say that we are going to take it up there and see that the

good offices of the Commonwealth also are used in order to persuade that Government to behave better?

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida : It was reported very recently that two persons who were aged 60, who had never taken part in any political activity and were merely traders, were deported to India. May I know whether Government has taken up this matter with the Kenya Government and protested that as far as their deportation is concerned, it was absolutely unwarranted, and if so, what is the reply of the Kenya Government in this matter ?

Shri Dinesh Singh : Deportation of non Indian citizens from another country is not a matter in which we can intervene. The question arose whether they should be sent to India, and that we raised. Whether there was sufficient evidence or not, it is not for us, it is for the Kenya Government and their laws to decide.

श्री बड़े : क्या यह बात सच है कि कीनिया गवर्नमेंट ने जब इन आदमियों को डिपोर्ट कर दिया, उस के बाद में जब हिन्दुस्तान ने आपत्ति उठाई तब कीनिया गवर्नमेंट ने कहा कि यह अनफ्रेंडली ऐक्ट माना जायगा और इसके खिलाफ इंडियन गवर्नमेंट कोई हस्तक्षेप नहीं कर सकती है ? यदि यह बात सच है कि कीनिया गवर्नमेंट ने हिन्दुस्तान के आपत्ति उठाने पर इसे अनफ्रेंडली ऐक्ट माना है और 1 लाख 80 हजार लोगों का यह मामला है तो इसके ऊपर गवर्नमेन्ट का क्या रिऐक्शन है ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : यह बात सच नहीं है, अध्यक्ष महोदय ।

Shri D. C. Sharma : I must admit that I am very intimately connected with this question. I want to ask one question. The British Government sent one of its ace journalists to India as its High Commissioner, and just to follow that example, we also sent one of our ace newspapermen to Kenya as our High Commissioner. May I know if there has been any correspondence between our High Commissioner in Nairobi and Mr. Jomo Kenyatta, the President of Kenya, on this problem, and if so, what has been the result of that correspondence and how is our High Commissioner pursuing this question *vis-a-vis* the Kenya Government?

Shri Dinesh Singh : There has been no correspondence with Mr. Jomo Kenyatta, nor is it customary for an Ambassador to carry on correspondence with the head of the State. These matters are discussed with the Foreign Office. Our High Commissioner is doing a very good job in trying to settle these matters.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I think the net result has been this ; six persons had been driven out and two of them are more than sixty years of age. This is the work that the High Commission is doing there.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: May I know whether the Government is considering the advisability of calling the High Commissioner here for consultations and see what is at the bottom of the trouble ?

Some hon. Members: He is already here.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In view of the very friendly attitude that India has always shown in regard to the freedom movement led for a long time by Mr. Jomo Kenyatta, may I know why Government seems to be—as my friend the Minister's reply seemed to be somewhat—shy in approaching Mr. Kenyatta directly... (*Interruption*)

Shri Dinesh Singh: There is no question of shyness in this matter of approaching anyone. Many of us who went to Kenya had an opportunity of discussing this matter with Mr. Kenyatta and spoke to him and he assured us that there would be no discrimination against Indians and

he has again publicly said that there would be no discrimination against Indian as such, or the people on Indian origin.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sir, on a point of order. The hon. State Minister said that the High Commissioner could not take up these questions with the Government, with the Head of the Government or whatever it is. If he could not take up these questions with the Head of the Government or with the Government of that country, what is the High Commissioner meant for? What are the duties of the High Commissioner?

Shri Dinesh Singh: I did not say that this could not be taken up with the Head of the Government. The whole difficulty arises because hon. Members do not listen to what we say. I had said very clearly that it was not customary to have correspondence with the Head of the State on these matters; I maintain that.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Metal Corporation of India, Limited

+

S.N.Q. 19. Shrimati Savitri Nigam : Shri Sinhasan Singh: Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Metal Corporation of India (Acquistion of Undertaking) Act, 1965 (Act No. 44 of 1965), has been declared null and void in the Circuit Bench of the Punjab High Court, New Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that since the day this Corporation has been acquired, the production of zinc and other raw materials has been totally stopped ; and

(c) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) Yes, Sir. But an Appeal has been preferred before the Supreme Court against the orders of the Punjab High Court.

(b) No, Sir. The production of Lead, Metal and Zinc Concentrates has been continuing.

(c) Does not arise.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether the economic sub-committee of the Cabinet was appointed to consider this matter, to nationalise the Metal Corporation and if it rejected the very idea of enacting legislation for acquiring or nationalising one single organisation? If the answer is in the affirmative, under what special circumstances was this nationalised at the time when all the members of the economic sub-committee of the Cabinet were out of station?

Shri S. K. Dey: I do not know, this is news to me that it was rejected by the sub-committee. Obviously no nationalisation could have taken place without the full approval of the Cabinet and it was done that way. We had also a Bill before Parliament which was enacted into law.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam : May I know whether this Bill had been declared null and void in the High Court and now an appeal is pending in the Supreme Court, whether all the production of zinc which was being produced by the sending zinc ore to Japan had been stopped altogether and whether at the time it was nationalised negotiation were going on with this organisation and Mr. Dharma Vira was entrusted with the job of finding out an amicable solution ?

Shri S. K. Dey: I do not exactly know what Mr. Dharma Vira was negotiating with the firm about but I know this that the Government intended to pay compensation which was approved by this Parliament and incorporated into legislation. Punjab High Court has declared that legislation null and void on the ground that the quantum of compensation was not adequate. Therefore we preferred an appeal to the Supreme Court.

About the second part of the question we have not stopped the production of metal ores. In fact, the ptoduction of ores both for zinc and lead continues.

There was a slight reduction in the tempo of production immediately after the Corporation was taken over. That was quite inevitable because one administration changes to another administration, but everything is being set right now.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam : My question....

Mr. Speaker: After a long question a long answer was given; I am not going to give her another opportunity.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: My question has not been replied to. I have asked whether the zinc which we were getting out of the zinc ore from Japan is being smelted or not and whether no loss is incurred by us....

Mr. Speaker: She has combined four questions in one and I cannot allow that. (*Interruption*) Order, order. Shri Sinhasan Singh.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: May I know whether the said act has been declared null and void merely on account of compensation, and if it is held so by the Supreme Court also, may I know whether the Govenment intends to bring an amendment to the Constitution to bring into line all the measures concerned with land wherein it has been provided that compensation cannot be challenged by any court ?

Shri S. K. Dey: The question of changing the Constitution does not arise at all because I do not believe that the Constitution is quite seriously involved in this matter. But if the Supreme Court gives a verdict against us, then we will consider what is the next step to be taken. We should not prejudge it.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that the Metal Corporation of India itself offered its assets to be taken over by the Govenment and, if so, why was it refused ?

Shri S. K. Dey: I have no knowledge of it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I want to put a question.

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Tribal Programme

***726. Shri Subodh Hansda :**
Shri S. C. Samanta :
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad :
Shri M. L. Dwivedi :

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tribal Programme is broadcast from all stations in all the tribal dialects;

(b) if so, the duration of such programme;

(c) the kind of programme which is broadcast in these dialects; and

(d) whether Tribal leaders have any participation in these programmes?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir. Programmes for Adivasis are broadcast regularly from nine stations of All India Radio *viz.*, Gauhati, Pasighat, Calcutta, Kohima, Ranchi, Bangalore, Simla, Cuttack and Imphal in the main dialects current in the respective regions.

(b) The duration of these programmes varies from station to station according to local conditions and requirements and the time available for such programmes.

(c) The programmes include music, informative talks, news, features, plays, interviews etc.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Subsidy for Newsprint Supplies

***727. Shri P. C. Borooah :**
Dr. M. L. Singhvi :
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan :
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav :
Shri D. D. Mantri :

Will the Minister of **Information**

and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether a one-member delegation of the Press called on him on the 9th June, 1966 to invite Government's attention to the problem faced by the newspapers on account of devaluation of the rupee and urged for a subsidy for news print supplies; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government do not favour any direct subsidy to newspapers. Certain measures to provide relief to the newspaper industry have already been taken and a few more are under active consideration.

Joint Indo-Pak Power Projects

***728. Shri Kindar Lal :**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey :
Shri P. C. Borooah :
Shri R. Barua :

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have put forward any proposal to Pakistan for joint Indo-Pakistan power projects;

(b) if so, the broad details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government of Pakistan thereto ?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Chinese Prime Minister's Visit to Rawalpindi

***729. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy :
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav :
Shri Basappa :
Shri Kajrolkar :

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that Mr. Chou-En Lai the Chinese Premier, made a sudden decision to arrive in Rawalpindi on the 28th June, 1966 for 'important political talks';

(b) how far this unexpected visit is due to a rapidly developing Peking-Pindi rapprochement, motivated by common antagonistic feelings against India; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to acquaint the World Powers with this sinister move of the two powers in the closest neighbourhood of India ?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh) : (a) Government are aware of the Chinese Premier Chou-En Lai's visit to Rawalpindi from the 28th till the 30th of June.

(b) Government consider this visit to be a part of the process of increasing anti-Indian collision between Pakistan and China.

(c) Appropriate diplomatic action is taken whenever deemed necessary.

Memorial to Indian Patriots in Mandalay, Burma

***730. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath :**
Shri D. C. Sharma :

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to take up with the Government of Burma the question of erecting a memorial in Mandalay to Lokmanya Tilak, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and other patriots who were incarcerated there during India's freedom struggle;

(b) if so, the steps so far taken in that direction; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh) : (a) and (b). A memorial

Hall has been erected in memory of Lokmanya Tilak in Mandalay Jail. The question of installing marble plaques in respect of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and other patriots inside this Hall has been taken up with the Government of Burma.

(c) Does not arise.

Explosion of Atom Bomb by France

*731. **Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah :**
Shri K. C. Pant :
Shri Basappa :
Shri P. C. Barooah :
Shri D. C. Sharma :
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey :
Shri Dighe :

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the recent explosion of Atom Bomb by France has been taken note of by the Government; and

(b) if so, what is their reaction ?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have, consistent with their policy of opposition to all nuclear weapons tests, expressed their regret at the nuclear tests being conducted by France in the Pacific. Government's views in the matter have been communicated to the French Government.

Paistan's Hand in Training Mizos

*732. **Shri Mohammed Koya :** Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the press releases by Pakistan High Commission and the speech of President Ayub Khan on the 5th August, 1966 denying Pakistan's hand in training Mizos ;

(b) whether any instructions have been issued to our Embassies abroad to meet this propaganda of Pakistan by briefing the foreign Press; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Our Information Posts abroad have been suitably briefed of the facts of Pakistan's assistance to hostile Mizos. President Ayub Khan's denial is probably a result of that publicity and is obviously a defensive act.

Survey of Strategically Vulnerable Points

*733. **Shri Shree Narayan Das :** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state :

(a) whether any study and survey of strategically vulnerable points in India's land borders has been made after the partition of the country at the emergence of new regime in China and India's neighbour ;

(b) if so, whether any report in this regard is available ; and

(c) the extent, to which, as a result of such a survey, communications have been improved as a preparation for defence ?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). A number of studies and surveys have been carried out in relation to the defence of India along different borders. Reports are available in this regard with Government. Such studies and surveys are also a continuing process.

(c) Improvements of communications from the point of view of defence form

an important part of the recommendations resulting from such studies and substantial progress has been made in improving communications as a result.

Statement by U. S. Defence Secretary

*734. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi** : Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a statement of U.S. Defence Secretary, Mr. Robert McNamara that China would have fully developed Inter-Continental Missiles within ten years ; that it (China) is developing its military power to advance beyond its borders, probing and taking advantage of weaknesses on its periphery; and that China is likely to drop its nuclear weapons from aircrafts within the next couple of years;

(b) whether the strategic and military implications of Mr. McNamara's assessment have been examined by Government and its experts and if so, the reaction of Government in this regard; and

(c) the military and diplomatic counter-measures proposed to be taken by Government in this regard ?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The strategic and military implications of Mr. McNamara's assessment have been examined by Government and the Chiefs of Staff Committee are considering the threat that may arise to India's security and the counter-measures necessary in this regard. Government consider that Chinese nuclear developments must make it all the more urgent that agreement should be reached on the prohibition of all nuclear weapon test and of any further production of nuclear weapons. India is continuing its efforts in these directions in the Eighteen-Nations Disarmament Committee and in ther international forums.

Pay and Allowances of Defence Service Personnel

*735. **Shri A. V. Raghavan** : Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are examining the question of improving the pay and allowances, including increments of defence service personnel ; and

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken in the matter ?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The matter is still under consideration.

Change of Government in Nagaland

*736. **Shri Hem Barua** : Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that recently there has been a change of Government in Nagaland ; and

(b) if so, whether the Central Government have formulated its attitude towards this Nagaland Government of Mr Angami and tried to assess the impact that this sudden political change in Nagaland might have on the Prime Minister's talks with the Naga underground leaders ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Shri T. N. Angami, on his election as the leader of the Naga Nationalist Organisation in the Legislative Assembly of Nagaland, has succeeded Shri P. Shilu Ao as Chief Minister. It is for the Nagaland Assembly to elect their Chief Minister and there is no question of the change of attitude of Government of India.

The Naga Nationalist Organisation is still the Ruling Party in Nagaland. The change is really in the party leadership in the

State Legislature. As the Naga Nationalist Organisation has always supported talks with the underground, the question of change in their attitude towards these talks does not arise. The Government of India's attitude to the State Government has not undergone any change following the change in the Nagaland Ministry.

Withdrawal of Boats provided for Transport of Repatriates from Burma

***737. Shri Dasaratha Deb:**
Shri Biren Dutta:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the boats, provided by Government to carry Indian repatriates from Burma to Madras and Vishakhapatnam Ports are soon going to be withdrawn ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the arrangements Government propose to take to bring back Indian repatriates from Burma, partic larly the destitutes ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a)and (b). The steamer service has been temporarily suspended with effect from 21st July, 1966 for about 6 to 7 weeks, to enable the repatriates to complete their departure formalities.

(c) Through the resumption of the steamer service and also by air service as at present. Destitutes are allowed to travel free of charge by sea.

Clarification from Iran about Sabre Jets given to Pakistan

***738. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:** Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have asked clarification from Iran of its explanation that about 90 F-86 Sabre jets acquired from West Germany were at present in Pakistan for overhaul ; and

(b) if so, the reply received from Iran ?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Iran have reiterated their assurances that the aircraft have been sent to Pakistan only for servicing and overhaul. The question of a schedule for return of these aircraft to Iran has been taken up with the Iranian authorities.

Explosive Dock

***739. Shri N. Sreekantan Nair:**
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any location has been fixed for setting up the Explosive Dock;

(b) if so, whether Cochin is one of the sites under consideration; and

(c) whether the Mitsubishi Company has specifically recorded in their Project Report on Cochin Shipyard that the Explosive Dock should not be set up at the site of the Shipyard ?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B Chavan): (a) and (b). It is not in the public interest to discuss the matter.

(c) The Mitsubishi Company had in their report recommended that no Naval construction projecting into the channel should be undertaken as it would interfere with the movement of newly constructed ships into the channel which was already narrow. The Navy has accepted this recommendation.

Representation from Film Industry

***740. Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri R. Barua:
Shri D. D. Mantri:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the State

Information Ministers was held in New Delhi on the 20th and 21st July, 1966;

(b) if so, whether a delegation from the film industry was also invited;

(c) the persons who were invited from the the film industry; and

(d) the reasons for inviting private people to a purely official meeting of the State Information Ministers ?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See.* No. LT—6946/66].

(d) The object was to enable the representatives of the film industry to make personal representations at this conference on some of the more important problems of the industry concerning both the Central and State Governments. The film industry's representatives made their oral submissions at the conference and did not participate in its agenda.

Defence Production

***741. Shri Ranga:**
Shri N. Dandeker:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment of the defence production in relation to the expenditure incurred on ordnance factories has been made;

(b) whether any expert committee was ever appointed to lay down the norms of defence expenditure and production; and

(c) whether Government have any proposal under consideration for the appointment of an expert committee to ensure that defence production is commensurate with the expenses incurred thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir. This assessment is continuously carried out on the basis of monthly summary of financial activities and annual accounts.

(b) No expert committee has been appointed to lay down the norms of defence expenditure and production. There exists, however, an eleborate system of control of expenditure on production through prescription of standards, collection of expenditure on individual jobs, compari n them with the standards, and taking corrective action whenever the difference between the standard and actual expenditure is wide enough to warrant it.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b).

गोमांस मूल्य सम्बन्धी बुलेटिन

***743. श्री रामेश्वरानन्द:**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री यु० द० सिंह:
श्री युद्धवीर सिंह:
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धांती:

क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दार्जिलिंग जिले में कुरसियांग रेडियो स्टेशन से अन्य वस्तुओं के मूल्यों के साथ-साथ गोमांस का मूल्य भी घोषित किया जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) इस प्रकार के प्रचार के परिणाम स्वरूप देश में फैल रहे असन्तोष को दूर करने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) से (ग) आकाशवाणी से बाजार भाव के बुलेटिन इस उद्देश्य से शुरू किए गए थे कि लोगों को जरूरी चीजों के बाजार भाव बराबर मालूम होते रहें, और कोई दुकानदार उन से ज्यादा दाम न ऐंठ सके । ये बुलेटिन 16–6–66 से शुरू किए गए थे और इन में रोजाना इस्तेमाल में आने

वाली चीजों के बाजार भाव बताए जाते हैं। ये भाव उसी नगर और उसके इर्द गिर्द के क्षेत्र के होते हैं, जहां आकाशवाणी का केन्द्र होता है। बाजार भाव, सम्बन्धित स्थानीय अधिकारियों द्वारा भेजे जाते हैं, जो प्रसारण के पहले दिन के होते हैं।

विभिन्न केन्द्रों से प्रसारित बुलेटिनों में, जो चीजें शामिल की जाती हैं, वे स्थान के अनुसार भिन्न-भिन्न होती हैं। मुख्य चीजें अनाज, दाल, मिट्टी का तेल, खाने के तेल, आलू, प्याज, अंडा, गोश्त, मच्छली, मुर्गी, साबुन, दंतमंजन, हजामत के ब्लेंड आदि होते हैं। जहां तक आकाशवाणी के कुर्सियांग केन्द्र का सम्बन्ध है, वहां से गोमांस और सुअर के गोश्त के भाव भी प्रसारित किए जा रहे थे, क्योंकि कुर्सियांग नगरपालिका और जिला सूचना अधिकारी, दार्जिलिंग, द्वारा भेजी जाने वाली सूची में गोमांस का भाव भी होता था।

यद्यपि आकाशवाणी के कुर्सियांग केन्द्र को, गोमांस या सूअर के मांस के भाव सुनाने पर स्थानीय श्रोताओं से कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली है, फिर भी 19-8-1966 से आकाशवाणी के कुर्सियांग केन्द्र द्वारा प्रसारित बुलेटिन से ये दोनों चीजें निकाल दी गई हैं।

चीन द्वारा सीमा-उल्लंघन

*744. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री:** क्या **वैदेशिक-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चीनी सेनाओं ने 25 जुलाई और 4 अगस्त, 1966 के बीच लद्दाख के दौलतबेग ओलदी क्षेत्र में चार बार सीमा-उल्लंघन किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि चीनी सेना अभी तक उस क्षेत्र में मौजूद है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि भारत सरकार द्वारा विरोध पत्र भेजे जाने के बावजूद वे वहां से नहीं हटी हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके बारे में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) से (घ): जी हां, । चीन की सरकार के पास 11 अगस्त 1966 को एक विरोध-पत्र भेजा गया था। प्रत्येक अतिक्रमण के बाद, चीनी सैनिक तथाकथित "वास्तविक नियंत्रण रेखा" के अपनी तरफ लौट गये थे।

Rocket and Rocket Launcher used by Nagas

*745. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred Question No. 1309 on the 25th April, 1966 and the Railway Minister's statement on the 27th April, 1966 and state:

(a) whether Government have made any effort to ascertain how the rocket and rocket launcher of French mark and other weapons bearing foreign marks reached the Naga rebels;

(b) whether they have tried to find out through diplomatic channels whether the above weapons were given by France or other countries to Pakistan and by Pakistan to the Naga rebels; and

(c) the results of these inquiries?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) to (c). The Embassy of France in India was informed about the markings found on the tail piece of one rocket that was found near the site of the incident.

The Embassy of France has not so far addressed to Government any communication on the subject.

U.S. Transmitters

*746. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:
Shri Kapur Singh:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team of U.S. engineers visited Delhi in June, 1966 to discuss the question of installation of a U. S. transmitter in every distrcit in India; and

(b) if so, the retsult of the discussion?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur) : (a) and (b). In April last year, the U.S. Ambassador wrote a letter to Minister of Information and Broadcasting to say that it might be useful if India could establish a network of local rural-oriented radio stations, one in each of 320 districts. Each station was proposed to have a smal staff of programme personnel capable of producing radio programmes in the local language suited to meet the requirements of the town and villages within the district.

Subsequently, in May last year, the Ambassador offered to bring over two Consultants, later increased to four, to undertake a feasibility study to determine the necessary number of transmitters, their cost, the likely cost of receivers and other specifications of broadcasting system. The Consultants were also to examine requirements of training of necessary personnel and provision and manufacture of equipment and machinery for the stations.

Broadcasting as a communication media has enormous powers and is particularly suited for a country like India with remote villages for bringing about social, economic and technological changes in the country. The possibility of having regional broadcasting stations to cater to the different agricultural zones by some forseeable date in the future was considered attractive. Such a network, it was felt, would strengthen our sense of national unity and provide new means of mass education and literacy drives, create new incentives to greater production, a desire for modern technology and even convey the essentials of that technology. It was, therefore, agreed to have the feasibility team.

The various tecinical implications of the U.S. Ambassador's suggestion were consequently examined by this Ministry and some difficulties in implementing were envisaged both for reasons of high cost and lack of frequencies, as we operate on A.M. frequency and the concept of one Radio Station for each district implied the F.M. system which will need additional investments which we cannot afford. The matter was subsequently discussed in October last year with the Planning Commission and it was decided that it will be both uneconomic and unfeasible to have transmitting stations in each district. The Planning Commission favoured a much smaller number of efficient transmitting stations but the rapid expansion of listening facilities.

Also in October last year, following a FAO Regional Seminar on Agricultural Education and Training in Bangkok, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture made a request for assistance from the U.N. Special Fund for a broadcasting programme. In accordance with this FAO-UNESCO recommendation for request to the U.N. Special Fund, there would be a total of 66 Farm and Home Radio Transmission Units in the course of the Fourth Five Year Plan. Of these 10 have already started working from June 7, 1966 and 6 more will start shortly. The remaining 50u nits will be completed in the Fourth Plan period if the recomendations of the

FAO-UNESCO Team are accepted by Planning Commission and a request to UN Special Fund for assistance is made and entertained.

We indicated the aforesaid difficulties and position and the intended visit of the proposed study team was consequently cancelled.

Money of Indian Merchants frozen in Burma

*747. **Shri Mohammed Koya:** Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Burma have frozen the money of the Indian merchants in Burma;

(b) whether this includes capital taken from India;

(c) whether the Burmese Government have been approached to give back our merchants' money; and

(d) if so, their reaction thereon ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh) : (a) When the Burmese Government nationalised some categories of commercial establishments in the country, the bank accounts of Indian merchants in the name of their shops as on the day of nationalisation were frozen.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir, this is under discussion with the Government of Burma as part of the whole question of compensation for Indian assets in Burma.

Indian Children visiting East Berlin

3548. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:** Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether four children from India will visit East Berlin on a cultural programme;

(b) if so, the details of the children and their cultural programme; and

(c) the expenses involved in the scheme ?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) On an invitation from the Pioneers' Organisation of the G.D.R., a delegation of four children (between the ages of 12 and 14) and one leader each from the International Cultural Forum and the Pioneers visited the G.D.R. to attend an international pioneers' camp from 12th July to 17th August.

(b) The names and addresses of the children and their leaders are given in the list laid on the table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No. 6947/66]. The Children and their leaders attended the international pioneers' camp (summer vacation camp) in the G.D.R. for 35 days along with the children from several other countries.

(c) All expenses including board and lodging in the G.D.R. were borne by the host organisation. In case of the International Cultural Forum, travel expenses both ways were borne by the delegates themselves, but in case of the Pioneers the return passage (one way) was borne by the host organisation. No expenditure of any kind was borne by the Government of India on these deleagations.

"Today in Parliament" Programme of A.I.R.

3549. **Shri Kishen Pattnayak:**
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Snri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the All India Radio had decided that hereafter Parliamentary Correspondents should cover the proceedings by turns in AIR Programmes "Today in Parliament";

(b) whether it is fact that the first day's proceedings (in the current session) were to be reported on by Mr. Shivaram of *Indian Express*;

(c) whether it is also a fact that he personnally ordered some portion from this Reporter's script deleted because they showed an independent outlook;

(d) whether this Reporter has since stopped working for A.I.R.; and

(e) whether he proposes to review the whole policy about news reporters' broadcasts on parliamentary proceedings?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a), (b) and (d). For writing the script of the feature "Today in Parliament", All India Radio generally utilises the services of an outside journalist from a panel which is reviewed from time to time. In some cases, the writer of the script also records it in his own voice; while in other cases, the script is read out by another person. The script for July 25, 1966 was contributed by Shri Shivaram who also voiced it. He has not contributed to the feature after July 25.

(c) No, Sir.

(e) No, Sir.

राइफल क्लबों तथा संस्थाओं को बन्दूकों की सप्लाई

3550. **श्री रणंजय सिंह** : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आयुद्ध कारखाने में बनाई गई बन्दूकों को निकट भविष्य में भारत के राइफल क्लबों तथा राइफल संस्थाओं के सदस्यों को उचित मूल्यों पर दिये जाने का विचार है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इनके कब तक दिये जाने की संभावना है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री म० म० थामस): (क) और (ख). आर्डनेंस फैक्ट्रियों में निर्माण की जा रही 12 बोर की डी० बी० बी० एल० गनें अधिकृत विक्रेताओं द्वारा बिक्री के लिए अगले मास से प्राप्य हो जाएंगी। राईफल क्लब और समितिएं अपनी आवश्यकताएं उन अधिकृत विक्रेताओं से प्राप्त कर सकती हैं, जो कि सरकार द्वारा उत्पादन की लागत के अनुरूप नियत की गई कीमतों पर यह हथियार सप्लाई करेंगे ।

Wynad Colonisation Scheme (Kerala)

3551. **Shri A. V. Raghavan** : Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to provide common amenities to the residents who have been settled under the Wynad Colonisation Scheme for ex-Servicemen in Kerala ; and

(b) the amount set apart for this during this year under the Head 'Communications, Schools, Colleges and Hospitals'?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected from the Government of Kerala and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Indian Sailors', Soldiers' and Airmen's Board

3552. **Shri A. V. Raghavan**: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the constitution of the Indian Sailors', Soldiers' and Airmen's Board provides for the appointment of four ex-Service personnel on the Board;

(b) if so, whether any one from amongst the ex-Service personnel have been nominated on the Board; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Four ex-Service officers are actually serving on the Board.

(c) Does not arise.

Re-Heat Plant for Supersonic HF-24 Aircraft

3553. **Shri Murli Manohar:**
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Research Establishment of his Ministry has developed a re-heat plant for the Supersonic HF-24 Aircraft and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) The re-heat system is under development.

(b) The project has reached an advanced stage of development. Prototype reheated engines, after successful completion of ground tests, are now undergoing flight trials on the prototype HF-24 aircraft.

Israel's Offer of Fertilizers

3554. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Israel made any offer of assistance in the form of fertilisers, etc.; and

(b) whether it was rejected and if so, why?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). In February, 1966 Israel offered unspecified quantities of fertilisers and pesticides to India. The offer was not of foodgrains to meet our immediate requirements and involved certain political considerations. The Government of India, while conveying its appreciation, expressed its inability to accept the offer.

स्वर्गीय जवाहरलाल नेहरू के भाषण

3555. डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :
श्री मधु लिमये :
श्री रामचन्द्र उलाका :
श्री घुलेश्वर मीना :

क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने स्वर्गीय जवाहर लाल नेहरू की रचनाओं तथा भाषणों को प्रकाशित करने की योजना अन्तिम रूप से तैयार कर ली है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) इस योजना पर कितना खर्च होने का अनुमान है ;

(घ) क्या सितम्बर, 1946 से पहले की अवधि के बारे में पुस्तकों तथा भाषणों पर ही रायल्टी दी जायेगी तथा/अथवा 1946 के पश्चात् की अवधि की पुस्तकों तथा भाषणों पर भी दी जायेगी ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो कुल कितनी रायल्टी दी जायेगी ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) जी, अभी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) इस योजना पर 7 वर्ष के दौरान, रायल्टी के खर्च को छोड़कर लगभग 53,88,200 रुपये खर्च होने का अनुमान है ।

(घ) पूरा मामला विचाराधीन है ।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Technical Aid to Afghanistan

3556. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have finalised the scheme to give technical aid to the Government of Afghanistan;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions thereof; and

(c) the total amount of assistance?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). An Indian Delegation led by the Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs visited Afghanistan recently with a view to increasing technical and economic co-operation between the two countries.

The Delegation finalised with the Royal Afghan Government the terms and conditions of the construction and operation of a 100-Bed Children's Hospital in Kabul. Other avenues of cooperation between India and Afghanistan were also explored and various requests received and suggestions made are now under examination. These include supply of agricultural equipment and implements, the deputation of experts from India, the undertaking of a survey, the provision of training facilities in India to Afghan nationals and intensifying cultural contacts and exchanges between the two countries.

(c) The likely costs are being estimated. No indication can, however, be given at this stage.

भूटान को सहायता

3557. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या **वैदेशिक-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने भूटान में स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिए उस देश को वित्तीय सहायता देने का आश्वासन दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी सहायता दी जायेगी तथा वे परियोजनायें कौन-कौन सी हैं जिन के लिये सहायता दी जायेगी ; और

(ग) ऐसी सहायता-प्राप्त परियोजनायें कब पूरी हो जायेंगी ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग). भारत सरकार ने भूटान की पहली पंचवर्षीय विकास योजना की अवधि में, जो 1961 में शुरू हुई थी, 10 करोड़ 55 लाख रुपए की वित्तीय सहायता दी थी । योजना तैयार करना, जिस में हमारे योजना आयोग का निकट सहयोग रहा है, और इस योजना पर तथा इसकी परियोजनाओं पर काम करना भूटान सरकार के नियंत्रण में है । हम से जब-जब मांग की गई है हमने कर्मचारी भेज कर तथा तकनीकी परामर्श देकर हर तरह की सहायता की है । इन परियोजनाओं में सड़कें, कृषि, वन-विकास, शिक्षा और जन-स्वास्थ्य आदि विषय आते हैं। भूटान के आर्थिक विकास के लिए भूटान सरकार अब दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना का मसौदा तैयार कर रही है । योजना का मसौदा जब तैयार हो जाएगा तब भारत सरकार उसकी जांच करेगी । इसके बाद ही भूटान सरकार की सलाह से, यह निर्णय किया जाएगा कि कितनी सहायता दी जाए, इस योजना में कौन-कौन सी परियोजनाएं शामिल की जाएं और उन्हें पूरा करने के लिए क्या-क्या लक्ष्य निश्चित किए जाएं ।

राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष

3558. **श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :**
श्री बूटा सिंह :
श्री प्र० रं० चक्रवर्ती :
श्री रामचन्द्र उलाका :
श्री धुलेश्वर मीना :
श्री दी० जी० नायक :
श्री नरसिम्हा रेड्डी :

क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 20 जुलाई, 1966 तक, राज्यवार राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष में कितना सोना तथा कितना नकद धन जमा हुआ था ;

(ख) इस कोष में विदेशों से अब तक कितनी धनराशि प्राप्त हुई है ; और

(ग) स न का किस प्रकार उपयोग किया गया है और अब तक वास्तव में कितनी धन राशि का उपयोग किया गया है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा अणुशक्ति मंत्री (श्रीमती इंन्दिरा गांधी): (क) और (ख).

एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिये संख्या LT 6948/66] ।

(ग) कोष का उपयोग रक्षा उपकरण खरीदने, सशस्त्र सेना और देश रक्षा में लगे अन्य लोगों तथा उन के परिवारों के कल्याण और पाकिस्तान से हुए संघर्ष से प्रभावित नागरिक जनता में सहायता कार्य पर किया गया है । अब तक कोष से कुल मिलाकर 33.03 करोड़ रुपये के अनुदानों की स्वीकृति दी गई है ।

International Conference of Seismological Exchange

3559. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad :
Shri Rishang Keishing :

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a four-day International Conference on seismological exchange was held in Stockholm in May, 1966;

(b) if so, the decisions taken at the conference; and

(c) the steps taken to modernise the system; and further international cooperation between nuclear and non-nuclear powers ?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). It was agreed at the conference that the aim of international cooperation in this field should be to establish an efficient and open exchange of high quality seismic data which might facilitate agreement on the prohibition of underground nuclear tests. Various technical aspects of such cooperation, the requirements of improved exchange of data and the possibility of widening the participation in the proposed exchange system were discussed. Consideration was given to the possibility of convening another similar conference at which the questions of specific steps to be taken to improve the exchange system and of enlisting the cooperation of the nuclear Powers could be discussed but no final decision was reached in the matter.

समाचार पत्रों का एकाधिकार

3560. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
श्री रिशंग कशिंग :
श्री अ० न० विद्यालंकार :

क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि समाचार पत्रों के वर्तमान एकाधिकार से उत्पन्न होने वाली स्थिति का अध्ययन करने के लिये एक समिति बनाई जा रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस समिति के निर्देश पद क्या होंगे; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस में देरी होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर): (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

(ग) प्रेस परिषद् अधिनियम, 1966 के अन्तर्गत, 4 जुलाई, 1966 से श्री जे० आर० मुधोलकर की अध्यक्षता में प्रेस परिषद् की स्थापना की जा चुकी है । इस अधिनियम की धारा 12 की उप-धारा (2) के खंड (अ) के अनुसार परिषद् का एक काम यह भी है कि वह समाचार-पत्रों के आर्थिक ढांचे या स्वामित्व के बारे में अध्ययन करे, जिस में समाचार पत्रों में एकाधिकार या एक मालिक के हाथ में कई समाचार-पत्रों के जाने की प्रवृत्ति का अध्ययन भी शामिल है, और यदि आवश्यक हो, तो प्रतिकार का उपाय सुझाए । परिषद् निस्संदेह इस मामले के सभी पहलुओं पर विचार करेगी । इस को दृष्टि में रखते हुए, सरकार का कोई समिति नियुक्त करने का विचार नहीं है और न ही यह आवश्यक है ।

Bechtel (India) Ltd.

3561. Shri Madhu Limaye :
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia :

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bechtel (India) Ltd. who are incharge of the construction of Atomic Energy Plant at Tarapur, Maharashtra have entered into a new agreement with the S.S.P. controlled Union;

(b) whether the agreement entered into by the company in 1965 with the Union organised by some I.N.T.U.C. leaders stands cancelled;

(c) the main difference between the two agreements; and

(d) the progress made in the construction of this Plant ?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi) : (a) to (c). Bechtel (India) Limited are the sub-contractors of the main contractors *viz.*, International General Electric Company for the Tarapur Atomic Power Project. The arrangements between the contractors and sub-contractors on the one hand and labour Unions on the other fall within the sphere of State responsibility. So far as Government of India are aware, Bechtel (India) Limited did enter into an Agreement with the Bombay Labour Union last June, while their earlier Agreement with the Tarapur Anushakti Kamgar Sangh entered into last October is still operative. Both the agreements contain an undertaking "not to resort to go slow and/or strike during the pendency of the agreement". The Bombay Labour Union have in addition given an undertaking "not to raise any demand involving financial commitment during the period of operation of this settlement", which is valid upto June 3, 1969.

(d) The work on the power station is progressing satisfactorily; the station is expected to be commissioned by the scheduled date, namely, October 1968.

Repatriation of Indian Personnel Detained in Pakistan

3562. Shri Madhu Limaye :
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia :

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1558 on the 9th May, 1966 and state:

(a) whether 50 Indian personnel detained in Pakistan have since been allowed to return;

(b) if not, how many still remain in Pakistani captivity; and

(c) the steps Government have taken or propose to take to secure their release?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Fifty-six Indian personnel have since returned to India. Some twenty persons are still missing and reported to be in East Pakistan in the custody of Mizos.

(c) The Government of Pakistan have been requested to arrange for the release and return to India of those still in East Pakistan.

Distortions of Nazrul Islam's Compositions by Dacca Radio

3563. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to distortions made in the compositions of Kazi Narzul Islam in the broadcast made from Dacca Radio on the 67th birthday celebration of the poet; and

(b) whether the matter has been taken up with the Pakistan Government ?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री लाल बहादुर सेवा निकेतन

3564. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि श्रीमती ललिता शास्त्री इलाहाबाद के मांदा गांव में लाल बहादुर शास्त्री निकेतन स्थापित करने का विचार कर रही है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उन्होंने उस संस्था को अच्छे ढंग से चलाने के हेतु सरकार से 25 लाख रुपये मंजूर करने की प्रार्थना की है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा अणु शक्ति मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में एक प्रेस विज्ञप्ति देखी है किन्तु उसे "श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री सेवा निकेतन" के विषय में कोई निश्चित जानकारी नहीं है क्योंकि यह एक गैर-सरकारी संगठन है ।

(ख) सरकार से इस प्रकार का कोई अनुरोध नहीं किया गया है ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Radio Sets in Community Projects in U.P.

3565. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey** : Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of radio sets supplied for the Community Development Projects in Uttar Pradesh, district-wise, during the last two years to date ;

(b) the kind of radio-sets purchased and the firm from which pruchased in bulk ; and

(c) whether commission or rebates are allowed on purchase ?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Press Council

3566. **Shri Yashpal Singh** :
Shri Basappa :
Shri B. K. Das :
Snri S. C. Samanta :

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Press Council has been formed ; and

(b) if so, the composition of the council ?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Press Council of India has been established with effect from the 4th July, 1966.

(b) Under sub-section (2) of section 4 of the Press Council Act, 1965, the Chief Justice of India has nominated Shri J. R. Mudholkar as the Chairman of the Press Council of India and his appointment has been notified on the 4th July, 1966, the date of establishment of the Council.

The following members of Parliament have been nominated as members of the Press Council under clause (d) of sub-section (3), read with sub-section (4), of section 4 of the said Act :

Lok Sabha : Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya
Shri R.M. Hajarnavis
Rajya Sabha : Shri Ganga Sharan Sinha .

The other 22 members of the Council are to be nominated by a Committee consisting of the Chief Justice of India, the Chairman of the Council and a person to be appointed by the President of India. Shrimati

Lakshmi N. Menon has been appointed to this Committee. After the aforesaid Committee nominates the 22 members of the Council, the names of all the 25 members will be notified together.

Speeches of National Leaders

3567. **Shri Yashpal Singh** : Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Publications Division have taken in hand the publication of speeches of National Leaders in the regional languages ;

(b) if so, when it will be completed ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay ?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur) : (a) The Publications Division bring out selected speeches of the National Leaders in regional languages. A list of such publications is given below :

1. One Nation One Heart	Speeches of Jawaharlal Nehru on National Unity.
2. Unity of India.	Speeches of late President Dr. Rajendra Prasad on Indian Unity.
3. Jawaharlal Nehru on Community Development	Collection of Jawaharlal Nehru's speeches on Community Development.
4. Jawaharlal Nehru on Co-operation	Collection of selected speeches of Jawaharlal Nehru on Co-operation.
5. All are equal in the eyes of God	Selections from Gandhiji on Untouchability.

In addition, the following publications are under production in the regional languages and are expected to be released shortly.

1. Azadi Ke Satrah Kadam	Containing the speeches delivered by late Shri Jawaharlal Nehru on the Independence Day during the 17 years of his tenure as Prime Minister.
2. Radhakrishnan on Nehru	Collection of speeches delivered by the President Dr. S. Radhakrishnan on Shri Jawaharlal Nehru after his demise.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Gallantry Awards

3568. **Shri H. C. Linga Reddy** :
Shri P. R. Chakraverti :

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state :

(a) whether any arrangements are made for recognition of gallantry among those who fought the enemy in the recent conflict with Pakistan and for suitable awards to the deserving personnel as a source of encouragement to others ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan) : (a) and (b). The following awards have been instituted from time to time for recognition of acts of gallantry/exceptional devotion to duty or courage which has special significance for the Army/Navy/Air Force :—

(i) Param Vir Chakra	For most conspicuous bravery or some daring or pre-eminent act of valour or self-sacrifice in the presence of the enemy. ;
(ii) Maha Vir Chakra	For acts of conspicuous gallantry in the presence of the enemy;
(iii) Vir Chakra .	For acts of gallantry in the presence of the enemy.
(iv) Sena Medal (v) Nao Sena Medal vi) Vayu Sena Medal	For such acts of exceptional devotion to duty or courage as have special significance for the Army/Navy/Air Force.

In addition to the above awards, acts of gallantry, distinguished and meritorious service, which are not of sufficiently high order as to warrant higher gallantry awards, are recognised by the award of 'Mention-in-Despatches', and also Commendation Cards from the Chiefs of Staff.

The number of persons to whom the above-mentioned awards have so far been given in connection with last year's conflict with Pakistan is given below :—

PARAM VIR CHAKRA	2.
MAHA VIR CHAKRA	35
VIR CHAKRA	164
SENA MEDAL . .	228
VAYU SENA MEDAL	29
MENTION-IN-DES-PATCHES . .	780
COMMENDATION CARDS	585

The recipients (JCOs/ORs and equivalent ranks) of awards of Vir Chakra series receive monetary allowance from the Central Government at the rate of Rs. 50/- p. m. for Param Vir Chakra, Rs. 30/- p. m. for Maha Vir Chakra and Rs. 20/- p. m. for Vir Chakra. In addition, the recipients of the awards of Vir Chakra series (including Commissioned Officers) receive lumpsum cash grants from the State Governments and Union Territories. A statement showing the scale of rewards adopted by State Governments and Union Territories is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-6949/66].

Views on A. I. R.

3569. **Shri H. C. Linga Reddy :**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti :

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the A.I.R. is used as a medium of News or Views or as a medium for both ;

(b) whether it is a fact that it is used mostly for Ministerial speeches ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ;

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur) :

(a) As a medium of both News and Views.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण विभाग द्वारा सर्वेक्षण

3570. **श्रीमती सावित्री निगम** : क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1965 में राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण विभाग ने किन-किन मदों के बारे में सर्वेक्षण किया था; और

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकी संस्था ने लोगों की खाद्य-रुचि और प्रति-व्यक्ति दूध, मछली, अनाज तथा मोटे अनाज की आवश्यकता के सम्बन्ध में आंकड़े एकत्रित किये हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा अणु शक्ति मन्त्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [**पुस्तकालय में रखा—देखियें संख्या** LT —6950/66].

(ख) लोगों की खाद्य-रुचि से सम्बन्धित आंकड़े एकत्र किये गये हैं किन्तु उनका सम्बन्ध प्रति-व्यक्ति खपत से है, न कि प्रति-व्यक्ति आवश्यकता से ।

Information to Armed Forces

3571. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam :** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state the steps taken to keep the Armed Force well-informed about the policies and stands of Government on the various political matters regarding China and Pakistan?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y.B. Chavan) : India has a free press which gives publicity to and expresses opinions on Government of India's policies on various poli-

tical matters, including those relating to China and Pakistan as expounded in Government's statements in Parliament and elsewhere. Armed forces have free access to papers dealing with such matters. In addition, specific measure are taken as follows :—

(i) Lectures and discussions on current affairs form part of the general education of Army personnel, both officers and Other Ranks.

(ii) Officers address Other Ranks at different levels on the basis of directives issued by the Service Headquarters.

(iii) Information rooms containing charts, illustrations and literature issued by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting are set up for use of all ranks at all times. Radio sets are also provided in these information rooms and the personnel are encouraged to listen to news-items, commentaries and talks.

(vi) Special messages for the Armed Forces are issued by the Prime Minister and the Defence Minister on suitable occasions.

(v) Publications like the *Sainik Samachar* bring home to the Armed Forces personnel the policies and plans of the Government in nine languages.

बाह्य अन्तरिक्ष के प्रयोग के बारे में विधि

3572. **श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :** क्या **वैदेशिक-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ को बाह्य अन्तरिक्ष के शान्तिपूर्ण प्रयोजन हेतु प्रयोग के लिये कानून बनाने के बारे में कोई सिफारिश भेजी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). सरकार ने इस आवश्यकता की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित किया है कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र को एक ऐसी कानूनी घोषणा स्वीकार करनी चाहिए जिसके अनुसार बाह्य अन्तरिक्ष का उपयोग केवल शान्तिपूर्ण उद्देश्यों के लिए ही किया जा सके और जिसे सभी मानें, लेकिन इस दिशा में कोई विशेष प्रस्ताव नहीं किए गए हैं ।

New Building for T.V.

3573. **Shri S. C. Samanta :**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the fact that there are great prospects of expansion of Television in India, it is contemplated to have a separate building for Television set-up and administration or the premises of All India Radio, and Akashvani Bhavan shall be able to house it even when the expansion takes place in phases;

(b) whether Television towers are likely to be built;

(c) if so, their number, order and places of construction; and

(d) the cost thereof ?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur) : (a) and (b). The Draft Fourth Five-Year Plan provides for acquisition of site, construction of separate building, erection of towers, etc. where necessary, for Television.

(c) and (d). As the Draft Fourth Five-Year Plan has not yet been approved, it is not possible to furnish details.

Construction of Houses for Ex-Servicemen

3574. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad :
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given certain funds to the different States for the construction of houses for ex-Servicemen during the current year; and

(b) if so, the amounts given and to which States?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) No, Sir. However, the State Governments have been requested to reserve 15% of house-plots and houses under the various Housing Schemes *viz.* the Land Acquisition and Development Scheme, Village Housing Projects Scheme, Low Income Group Housing Scheme and the Middle Income Group Housing Scheme for sale to ex-Service personnel and widows of service personnel etc. and some of the State Governments have already done so.

(b) Does not arise.

India's Support to Dalai Lama

3575. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sent a note to Peking towards the end of May 1966 in reply to the Chinese note of the 2nd January, 1966 pledging India's support to Dalai Lama;

(b) if so, the contents of the note; and

(c) whether any further Chinese note has been received in the matter?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) In their note of the 30th May, 1966 the Government of India have refuted the malicious and unfounded allegations made by the Chinese Government in a note sent to the Government of India on the 2nd January, 1966 regarding India's attitude towards Tibet. The Government of India have pointed out that the Chinese Government are continuing to violate fundamental human rights of the Tibetan people. This note also stressed that the Government will continue to give facilities for religious and other humanitarian activities to the Dalai Lama and other Tibetan regugees, who have been forced to leave their homeland.

(b) A copy of this note was placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha on the 26th July, 1966.

(c) No, Sir.

Manufacture of Deep Well Turbine Pumps by Garden Reach Workshop

3576. Shri B. K. Das :
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the manufacture of deep well turbine pumps at Garden Reach Workshop, Calcutta, has suffered due to expiration of the licence agreement with a U.S. Company on the 30th September, 1965;

(b) whether any other alternative arrangement has been made for this purpose; and

(c) if so, with whom?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir. There was a set-back for a short period after the 30th September 1965 in the manufacture of Deepwell Turbine Pumps at Garden Reach Workshops Limited.

(b) and (c). Alternative arrangements for the manufacture of 'GARDEN REACH' Deepwell Turbine Pumps have now been completed in technical collaboration with the Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Durgapur.

Manufacture of Marine Diesel Engines

3577. **Shri B. K. Das:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to manufacture Marine Diesel Engines at the Garden Reach Workshop at Calcutta in collaboration with M.A.N. of West Germany has suffered any set-back due to foreign exchange hardships;

(b) if not, whether it is likely to be completed in scheduled time; and

(c) if so, when the first engine is likely to be manufactured?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) The agreement with M/s. M.A.N. of West Germany for the manufacture of Marine Diesel Engines in India has been assigned to M/s. Garden Reach Workshops Ltd., Calcutta for implementation. As recommended by the experts team of the Collaborators, this proposal is being progressed on the basis of setting up the production unit at Ranchi. Provision of foreign exchange for financing this project is being considered in consultation with the concerned aid-giving authorities.

(b) and (c). After sanction, the project is expected to be completed as programmed by the M.A.N. Expert Team. The first engine is likely to be manufactured within about 3 years from the sanction of the project.

Rev. Michael Scott

3578. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-item in the 'Indian Nation' published from Patna dated the 1st June, 1966, under the heading Scott suggests Mediation Again';

(b) who was responsible to admit Rev. Scott and to allow him to enter Nagaland; and

(c) the purposes for which he was allowed to remain there for such a long period?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). In January/February, 1964 a meeting of the Nagaland Baptist Convention took place at Wokha in the Mokokchung district. The Convention, attended by over five thousand representatives from all the Naga tribes, was deeply concerned over the continuing disturbances and unanimously resolved to invite the Chief Minister of Assam, Shri B. P. Chaliha, Shri Jayaprakash Narayan, Shri Shankar Rao Deo and Rev. Michael Scott, to find, with the co-operation of the Naga Church leaders, a way of restoring peace and normaley in Nagaland. The Nagaland State Assembly passed a unanimous resolution on March 13, 1964, supporting this resolution and the Government of India accepted the suggestion. It was hoped that Rev. Michael Scott along with other members of the Peace Mission may be able to help in bringing about a climate of peace in the area. He was requested to leave when his activities became prejudicial to peace and security in the area.

विजयन्त टैंक

3579. **श्री रामसेवक यादव :** क्या **रक्षा मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अवाडी में निर्मित 'विजयन्त' टैंक कितने टन का है और उस की मार कितनी दूर तक हो सकती है ;

(ख) क्या 'विजयन्त' टैंक की क्षमता 'शर्मन' टैंक से अधिक है ;

(ग) क्या 'पैटन' टैंक की भांति इस टैंक पर भी दाइं बाई ओर से गोलाबारी करने वाले उपकरण लगे हुए हैं ; और

(घ) अवाडी स्थित कारखाने में इन टैंकों के निर्माण की वार्षिक क्षमता कितनी है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण): (क), (ग) तथा (घ). सूचना प्रकट करना लोकहित में नहीं है ।

(ख) जी, हां । 'विजयन्त' का निष्पादन 'शर्मन' से कहीं उत्कृष्ट है ।

Chinese Nuclear Explosion's Effect on Weather

3580. Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Dr. M. M. Das:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item appearing in *Hindusthan Standard*, Third dak Edition, published from Calcutta dated the 1st June, 1966 under the heading 'Chinese blast affects Kashmir weather'; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) The third nuclear explosion by China did not cause any significant radioactive contamination in the atmosphere over Kashmir, according to the analysis made by the Atomic Energy Establishment at Trombay. There is no reason to believe that the unusual weather conditions reported are due to the Third Chinese nuclear explosion.

(b) Does not arise.

आकाशवाणी का संगीत और नाटक डिवीजन

3581. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पहले संगीत और नाटक डिवीजन आकाशवाणी से सम्बद्ध था परन्तु बाद में प्रशासनिक सुविधा के कारण उसे आकाशवाणी से पृथक कर दिया गया था;

(ख) क्या संगीत और नाटक डिवीजन के स्टाफ़ आर्टिस्टों को उन्हीं शर्तों पर नियुक्त किया गया था जो आकाशवाणी के स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों पर लागू थीं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि संगीत और नाटक डिवीजन के आर्टिस्टों को महंगाई भत्ता आदि का लाभ अप्रैल, 1965 से दिया गया था जबकि आकाशवाणी के आर्टिस्टों को ये लाभ अक्तूबर 1964 से दिये गये थे;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस भेद भाव के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ङ) क्या संगीत और नाटक डिवीजन के आर्टिस्टों से उनको कोई अभ्यावेदन मिला है; और

(च) यदि हां, तो उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) गीत और नाटक विभाग के स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों की नौकरी की सामान्यतः वही शर्तें हैं, जो आकाशवाणी के स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों की हैं ।

(ग) और (घ). जी, हां । सरकार की यह साधारण नीति है कि वेतन और भत्ते के लाभ पीछे की तारीख से न दिए जायें । गीत और नाटक विभाग के स्टाफ 'आर्टिस्टों' को निर्धारित वेतन-दर और भत्ते का लाभ देने का प्रश्न, आकाशवाणी के स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों को यह लाभ देने के फैसले के बाद, उठाया गया था, अतः उनके मिलने की तारीखों में अन्तर होना स्वाभाविक है ।

(ङ) जी, हां ।

(च) अभ्यावेदन पर विचार किया गया, परन्तु सरकार के निर्णय को बदलना सम्भव

नहीं पाया गया । स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों को, तदनुसार सूचित कर दिया गया ।

Defence Plan

3582. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state how far the Defence Plan outlay has been revised with the devaluation of the rupee?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): The effect of devaluation on the Defence Plan is being examined. However, it is expected that, even after taking the effect of the devaluation into account, the Plan will be completed within the original outlay envisaged for it.

UN Economic and Social Council Meeting

3583. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a team of Indian Government has attended and took part in the deliberations in the next session of UN Economic and Social Council held at Geneva in July, 1966;

(b) if so, the total expenditure on the delegation; and

(c) the role played by the Indian delegation at the Conference?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir. India is a member of ECOSOC and was represented at the 41st Session of ECOSOC held in Geneva from the 5th July to 5th August, 1966.

(b) The total expenditure on the delegation is estimated at Rs. 71,000/-.

(c) The Indian delegation fully participated in the proceedings of the Council. Thanks to its efforts, a resolution was passed on Flow of External Resources to Developing Countries and a favourable decision was obtained in principle for the location of the International Institute for Documentation on Housing, Building and Planning in India.

Treaty on exploration of Outer Space and Moon

3584. Shri P. C. Borooah :
Shri P. R. Chakraverti :
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey :
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan :

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received details of the U.S. and Soviet proposals of draft treaties on exploration of outer space and moon and other celestial bodies submitted by them to the U.N.;

(b) if so, what are the proposals; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The United States and Soviet draft treaties propose that exploration and use of the moon and other celestial bodies should be exclusively for peaceful purposes for the benefit of mankind, should not lead to national appropriation or to claims of sovereignity and should preclude the establishment of military bases and installations, the testing of weapons and the conduct of military manoeuvres. The texts of the draft treaties are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-6951/66].

(c) Government would support any proposals which seek to ensure that the exploration and use of outer space, the moon and other celestial bodies will be exclusively for peaceful purposes and that these bodies will not be appropr iated by space powers.

Avro Plant, Kanpur

3585. Shri Surendra Pal Singh : Shri P. C. Borooah :

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the AVRO plant at the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Kanpur is posing a problem owing to lack of demand for Avro-aircraft and is lying idle;

(b) the extent of idle capacity at present: and

(c) the steps taken to put the factory on sound financial footing?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B Chavan):(a) and (b). This factory was set up for the manufacture of medium transport aircraft. The indication of the requirement in 1959 was over 150 aircraft, but the present order is only for 42 aircraft. As a consequence of the reduced order, it has not been possible to build up to the planned rate of production. The available plant at Kanpur is assessed as adequate for an annual production of 9 aircraft. During 1966 the production would be 5 aircraft. It is proposed to build up to 9 aircraft per year.

(c) The Factory would be on a sound financial footing only on the basis of an adequate order for the HS-748 aircraft. The IAC may have further requirements for medium transport aircraft, particularly taking into account the additional needs arising from the need to attract foreign tourists. The Ministry of Home Affairs also have a requirement for better communications in the outlying islands. It is being proposed that these further requirements should be met by supply of the HS-748 aircraft from H.A.L.

Radio Sets

3586. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka : Shri Dhuleshwar Meena :

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 523 on the 21st February, 1966 and state ;

(a) whether allocation of radio sets for 1966-67 has since been finalised ; and

(b) if so, the number of radio sets proposed to be given to the rural areas of Orissa during the above period?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 1500 radio sets. These will be procured directly by the State Government.

Commentators of Films Division

3587. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka : Shri Dhuleshwar Meena :

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4999 on the 9th May, 1966 and state :-

(a) whether any final decision has since been taken regarding the facilities to be provided to the commentators in the Films Division; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur) : (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration.

Firing by East Pakistan Rifles

3588. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena : Shri Ramachandra Ulaka :

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5022 on the 9th May, 1966 regarding firing by East Pakistan Rifles and state :

(a) whether any reply from the Government of Pakistan has since been received; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

The Minister of External Affairs Shri Swaran Singh) : (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

Nuclear Power Programme

3589. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena :
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka :

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5675 on the 16th May, 1966 and state :

(a) whether the schemes for the further expansion of the nuclear power programme during the Fourth Five Year Plan have since been considered; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) and (b). Besides the construction of the second unit of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station and of the two units of the Madras Atomic Power Station, the Atomic Energy Commission will undertake preparatory work on other projects which will be identified after some techno-economic studies have been completed with the object of implementing them during the Fifth Plan.

Staff Artistes at Sambalpur

3590. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena :
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka :

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state the number of staff artistes and employees of the All-India Radio at Sambalpur (Orissa) belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as on the 30th June, 1966 ?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur) :

	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
Staff Artistes	..	..
Other employees	12	5
TOTAL	12	5

Kidnapping of policemen and other persons by Chinese

3591. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena :
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka :

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state :

(a) how many Policemen and other persons have been kidnapped by the Chinese Armed personnel on Indo-Tibet border from the 22nd February, 1966 to-date ;

(b) whether Government have lodged any protest with the Chinese Government in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Chinese Government thereto ?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan) : (a) None.

(b) and (c) . Do not arise.

Clash at Tambram Railway Station

3592. Shri Subodh Hansda :
Shri S. C. Samanta :
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad :
Shri M. L. Dwivedi :

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a clash of defence personnel with the travelling public at the Tambaram Railway Station on the Southern Railway in June, 1966 ;

(b) if so, the reasons for this clash ; and

(c) whether some persons were injured during the clash and if so, the number thereof ?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan) : (a) Yes, Sir; on the 15th June, 1966.

(b) Some civilian passengers tried to enter forcibly the compartment reserved for military personnel, which was objected to by the latter. This led to a scuffle between them which attracted a big civilian crowd who become infuriated and threw stones at the Army personnel. On receipt of the information, the duty officer, Air Force Station, Tambaram, rushed a party of Indian Air Force personnel to the Station, who managed to clear the unruly crowd.

(c) Yes, Sir; five army personnel and one airman.

Entertainment of Jawans in Border Areas

3593. Shri N. R. Laskar ;
Shri Liladhar Kotoki :

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state :

(a) whether any arrangements have been made for the recreation of jawans of Army units posted in the forward areas; and

(b) the other special facilities given to the jawans so posted in the forward areas ?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir. The troops stationed in the forward areas are provided with the following recreational facilities :—

(i) Radios, transistors, books, magazines and indoor games donated by general public.

(ii) *Per Capita* Amenity Literature Grant for purchase of recreational and amenity articles.

(iii) Film shows arranged by Army Cinema Units.

(iv) Visits of five groups of Cinema artists were also arranged.

In addition, voluntary visits of cultural troupes from various States sponsored by the Ministry of Education are arranged. During the current year, eight cultural troupes have so far visited the troops and more such visits are being arranged.

(b) The following other facilities are also provided to the jawans in the forward areas :—

(i) Free remittance of family allotments.

(ii) Casual remittance once a quarter on special occasions such a marriages, deaths etc.

(iii) Two postage-free Forces letter forms per individual per week.

(iv) Remittance within Indian limits of Money Orders and Indian Postal Orders free of Commission upto a maximum of Rs. 30·00 per month.

(v) Retention of family accommodation at the last duty station, or alternatively free conveyance of their families to their homes or selected places of residence.

(vi) Leave of all kinds of jawans to commence and terminate from/at the transit camps and not from their duty stations.

Central Board of Film Censors

3594. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha : Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state the basis on which the examination and certification of cinematograph films are done for public exhibition by the Central Board of Film Censors ?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur) : The examination and certification of films for public exhibition is done by the Central Board of Film Censors under the provisions of the Cinematograph Act, 1952, the Cinematograph (Censorship) Rules, 1958 and the directions issued by the Central Government for the guidance of the Board.

आकाशवाणी से लोक-गीत

3596. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आकाशवाणी महा-निदेशालय में लोक-गीतों की धुनों का संग्रह किया जा रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो अब तक कितनी धुनें एकत्र की गई हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) देश के विभिन्न भागों में प्रचलित बहुत से लोक गीतों को सुनने के बाद, उनकी लगभग 350 धुनें चुन ली गई हैं । यह काम जारी है ।

Explosion of Mines

3596. Shri D. C. Sharma : Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the families of civilians who died or were injured as a result of explosion of mines laid by Pakistanis in the border areas in Punjab have been provided with adequate compensation ; and

(b) if so, to what extent and if not, the reasons therefor ?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan) . (a) and (b) : Punjab Government have sanctioned *ex-gratia* grant of Rs. Rs. 1,500/- to every family whose only earning member has died or been permanently disabled, and Rs. 500/- to those who have been injured, as a result of explosion of such mines.

Anti-Indian propaganda in East Africa

3597. Shri D. C. Sharma : Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Radio and the Press in East African Countries was allowing the anti-Indian propaganda of some of the foreign journalists and news agencies in India ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken in the matter ?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh) : (a) Some exaggerated reports emanating from world news agencies with correspondents based in Indian have received publicity in the Radio and Press in East African countries.

(b) Corrective action was and continues to be taken by our diplomatic mission as necessary. Official contradictions have also received publicity in these countries.

U. S. offer to enter T. V. Organisation

3598. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa : Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the press reports that having failed in their attempt to enter the A. I. R. Americans are trying to infiltrate into T. V. organisation in a big way ; and

(b) if so, the action contemplated to counter this move ?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur) : (a) Yes, Sir. A news item in the PATRIOT of June 27 has been brought to Government notice.

(b) Government received an offer from an American corporation for commercial programmes as well as for exchange of programmes on T. V. This being not in keeping with our basic policy, could not be accepted.

प्रेस सूचना ब्यूरो प्रेस कटिंग

3599. **श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :** क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रेस सूचना ब्यूरो द्वारा अंग्रेजी के कितने दैनिक समाचार पत्रों और कितनी पत्रिकाओं से नियमित रूप से 'कटिंग' सम्बन्धित मंत्रालयों और सरकारी विभागों को भेजी जाती हैं;

(ख) हिन्दी के कितने दैनिक समाचार-पत्रों और पत्रिकाओं से "कटिंग" मन्त्रालय को भेजी जाती हैं ; और

(ग) ऐसे कितने मन्त्रालय और विभाग हैं जो हिन्दी समाचार पत्रों और पत्रिकाओं के 'कटिंग' नहीं चाहते और ऐसे कार्यालयों में सामान्य जनता के विचार जानने के लिये क्या व्यवस्था की गई है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर): (क) (1) अंग्रेजी दैनिक 27

(2) अन्य अंग्रेजी पत्रिकाएं 9

(ख) (1) हिन्दी दैनिक 8

(2) अन्य हिन्दी पत्रिकाएं 7

(ग) केवल दो मन्त्रालय ऐसे हैं, जिन्होंने नियमित रूप से हिन्दी कतरनों की मांग नहीं की है। परन्तु उनको भी उन से सम्बन्धित महत्वपूर्ण कतरनें भेजी हैं। इसके अलावा प्रतिदिन तैयार होने वाली हिन्दी प्रेस समीक्षा में उनसे सम्बन्धित सम्पादकीय टिप्पणियों का सारांश दिया जाता है।

बंगाली मुसलमानों का पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से निकाल दिया जाना

3600. **श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :**
श्री बृजवासी लाल :

क्या **वैदेशिक-कार्य** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तान सरकार एक वर्ग के बंगाली मुसलमानों को पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से निकाल रही है और उन्हें अनियमित मार्गों से भारत में भेज रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) सरकार के पास इस तरह की कोई सूचना नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

अन्दमान तथा निकोबार द्वीपसमूह में नौसैनिक अड्डा

3601. **श्री बृजवासी लाल :**
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

क्या **रक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार का विचार अन्दमान तथा निकोबार द्वीपसमूह में एक नया नौसैनिक अड्डा बनाने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब; और

(ग) इस पर अनुमानतः कितनी धनराशि व्यय होगी ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) से (ग). जी हां, योजना के समस्त विस्तार सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं।

ब्रिटिश गियाना में श्री केदार नाथ द्वारा आत्मदाह

3602. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **वैदेशिक-कार्य** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 28 जून, 1966 को समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित यह समाचार सही है कि ब्रिटिश गियाना में एक पुजारी श्री केदार नाथ ने आत्मदाह कर लिया;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उन्होंने आत्मदाह मन्दिर के निकट सूअरों का वध किये जाने के विरोध में किया;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में ब्रिटिश गियाना की सरकार को पत्र लिखा है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग). जी नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Meteorological Experiment

3603. Shri Panna Lal :
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey :
Shri Brij Basi Lal :
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa :

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the first series of meteorological experiments using judi-Dart rockets with spandchaff load successfully completed by the Thumba Rocket Launching Station near Trivandrum on the 13th July, 1966; and

(b) if so, the results achieved ?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Valuable data were collected regarding wind direction and speed in the region 25-60 km. above sea level in the atmosphere. The results of the analysis have been communicated in scientific journals.

Radio India

3604. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath : Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have under consideration a proposal to rename All-India Radio as Radio India ;

(b) if so, when a decision is likely to be reached ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

नागपुर में प्रतिरक्षा कर्मचारियों की हड़ताल

3605 श्री बड़े :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री सेनावने :
श्री यु० वु० सिंह :

क्या **रक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नागपुर में प्रतिरक्षा कर्मचारियों ने 12 जुलाई, 1966 को एक दिन की सांकेतिक हड़ताल की थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस मामले में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण): (क) कई रक्षा संस्थानों के कर्मचारियों की एक संख्या 12 जुलाई, 1966 को एक दिन की टोकन हड़ताल पर थी । इस हड़ताल से आया नागपुर के किसी संस्थान पर भी प्रभाव पड़ा, पता लगाया जा रहा है, और सूचना सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(ख) हड़ताल वार्ता संघ के नवीकरण के लिए मांग के पक्ष में की गई थी ।

(ग) असैनिक रक्षा कर्मचारियों के लिए अन्तरिम वार्ता संघ की स्थापना का प्रस्ताव

इस बात को सामने रखते हुए विचार करने के पश्चात् त्याग दिया गया है, कि गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय की संयुक्त वार्ता तथा अनिवार्य मध्यस्थता की योजना के, जिसमें रक्षा मंत्रालय भाग लेगा, शीघ्र ही लागू होने की आशा है ।

बम्बई में नौसेना के कर्मचारियों द्वारा हड़ताल

3606. **श्री बड़े :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री सोनावने :
श्री यु० द० सिंह :

क्या **रक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 12 जुलाई, 1966 को बम्बई में नौसेना के लगभग 15,000 कर्मचारियों ने अपनी मांगों के समर्थन में सांकेतिक हड़ताल की थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) बम्बई की नौसैनिक सिब्बन्दियों में काम कर रहे 14116 कर्मचारियों में से, 9725, 12 जुलाई, 1966 को वार्ता संघ के नवीकरण की अपनी मांग के लिए, एक दिन की हड़ताल पर थे ।

(ख) असैनिक रक्षा कर्मचारियों के लिए अन्तरिम वार्ता संघ की स्थापना का प्रस्ताव इस बात को सामने रखते हुए विचार करने के पश्चात् त्यागदिया गया है, कि गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय की संयुक्त वार्ता तथा अनिवार्य मध्यस्थता की योजना के, जिसमें रक्षा मंत्रालय भाग लेगा, शीघ्र ही लागू होने की आशा है ।

प्रतिरक्षा कर्मचारियों की मांगें

3607. **श्री बड़े :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय
श्री सोनावने :
श्री यु० द० सिंह :

क्या **रक्षा** मंत्री 1 अगस्त, 1966 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 896 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 12 जुलाई, 1966 को हड़ताल करने वाले प्रतिरक्षा कर्मचारियों की मांगों के सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : असैनिक कर्मचारियों के लिए अन्तरिम वार्ता संघ की स्थापना का प्रस्ताव इस बात को सामने रखते हुए, विचार करने के पश्चात् त्याग दिया गया है, कि गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय की संयुक्त वार्ता और अनिवार्य मध्यस्थता की योजना के, जिसमें रक्षा मंत्रालय भाग लेगा, शीघ्र ही लागू होने की आशा है ।

भारतीय वायुसेना के विमान का दुर्घटनाग्रस्त होना

3608. **श्री बड़े :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री सोनावने :
श्री यु० द० सिंह :

क्या **रक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 9 जुलाई, 1966 को अथवा उसके लगभग दिल्ली छावनी के निकट भारतीय वायु सेना का एक विमान दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हो गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस दुर्घटना के क्या कारण थे ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) 9 जुलाई, 1966 को पटियाला से 5 मील दक्षिण में एक विमान

दुर्घटना हुई थी । उस तिथि को या उसके आसपास दिल्ली छावनी के पास कोई और दुर्घटना नहीं हुई थी ।

(ख) तथा (ग). दुर्घटना की जांच करने के लिए एक कोर्ट आफ़ इन्क्वायरी आदिष्ट की गई है । दुर्घटना का कारण कोर्ट आफ़ इन्क्वायरी की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने पर ही पता चलेगा ।

मुसलमानों को जबरदस्ती बाहर निकालने के बारे में पाकिस्तानी आरोप

3609. **श्री बड़े :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री सोनावने :
श्री यु० ब० सिंह :

क्या **वैदेशिक-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तान ने यह आरोप लगाया है कि भारत मुसलमानों को जबरदस्ती बाहर निकाल रहा है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उसने एक यह आरोप भी लगाया है कि भारत ने गैर-कानूनी तौर पर 5 लाख पाकिस्तानियों को पूर्व पाकिस्तान में भेजा है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) से (ग). पाकिस्तान सरकार ने हाल ही में ऐसा कोई पत्र नहीं भेजा है जिसमें यह आरोप लगाया गया हो कि भारत मुसलमानों को जबरदस्ती बाहर निकाल रहा है या भारत ने 5 लाख पाकिस्तानियों (जिन्हें पाकिस्तान ने भारतीय मुसलमान कहा है) को गैर-कानूनी तरीके से पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में भेज दिया है । पहले भी इस तरह के सामान्य झूठे आरोप लगाए गए हैं और उनका समुचित तरीके से खण्डन किया गया है । भारत द्वारा अपने नागरिकों को निकाल कर अन्य देशों में भेजने का प्रश्न ही नहीं हो सकता ।

Purchase of Electric Fans for M.E.S.

3610. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the M.E.S. Department has purchased electric fans from private concerns during last year;

(b) if so, which are the firms and the amount involved in each contract; and

(c) the reasons why the Indian Electric Works which is a Government undertaking is not patronized?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) to (c). Electric fans are procured by local military authorities by placing supply orders on the firm/firms with whom DGS&D has entered into rate contract. Information regarding purchases made during last year is being collected from the local authorities, and the information will be placed on the table of the Lok Sabha as early as possible.

New Office for Commonwealth Organisation

3611. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether new office has been started for the Commonwealth Organisation; and

(b) if so, its location?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes Sir. It is called the Commonwealth Secretariat.

(b) It is located in London.

Family Quarters for Armed Forces

3612. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to provide adequate family quarters for the Officers and Jawans in the Armed Forces; and

(b) whether married officers are finding it difficult to get accommodation ?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) The construction of married accommodation for Service officers and men has been given high priority. The entire deficiencies are planned to be made up during the next 15 to 20 years.

(b) The Government-owned accommodation is supplemented by hired and requisitioned accommodation to the extent possible. Even then, there is deficiency of married accommodation at all military Stations and Officers have to wait for married accommodation for varying periods. Pending the allotment of married accommodation, Officers are given single accommodation.

Ordnance Factory in Kerala

3613. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala have made any representation recently to locate an Ordnance Factory in Kerala and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). The suggestions made from time to time by the Government of Kerala have been noted and these will be taken into consideration while deciding the location of any new Ordnance Factories.

रांची में सैनिकों द्वारा नागरिकों की मारपीट

3614. **श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :**
श्री बड़े :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री ओंकार सिंह :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 12 जलाई, 1966 को रांची में सैनिकों ने नागरिकों को मारा पीटा था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो झगड़े के क्या कारण थे;

(ग) कितने व्यक्तियों को चोटें आईं; और

(घ) इस मामले में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) तथ्य यह है कि रांची के वरियातु सड़क पर एक सैना यूनिट के क्षेत्र के पास किसी द्वारा एक दुकानदार को छुरा घोंप दिया गया था । दुकानदार के लड़के ने कुछ और व्यक्तियों के साथ "चोर चोर" चिल्लाते हुए यूनिट की ओर उस मुजरिम का पीछा किया था । इस विचार से कि वह शायद कोई बदमाश हों चैक पोस्ट के निकट बैठे कुछ सैनिक सेविवर्ग ने उन्हें पकड़ लिया था । उन पकड़े गये लोगों को पुलिस को सौंप दिया गया था ।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Discussions between Governments of India and Burma *re.* Prevention of Tribal People to cross other's Territory

3615. Shri Kolla Venkaiah: Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 318 on the 8th August, 1966 and state:

(a) the level at which the discussions between the Governments of India and Burma took place regarding the future measures to prevent tribal people in each country from crossing into the other's territory;

(b) the points discussed; and

(c) the points agreed upon by the representatives of both the Governments ?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Liaison has been established at all appropriate levels to consider matters of mutual interest including unauthorised entry of Underground Nagas and Mizo revels into Burma.

(b) and (c). As the discussions were confidential, it would not be in the public interest to disclose these.

I.A.F. Helicopter's Forced Landing

3616. Shri Panna Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Brij Basi Lal:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the pilot of an Indian Air Force Helicopter and five other occupants were injured when the Helicopter made a forced landing at Chungajan in Sibsagar district (Jorhat) on the 31st July, 1966;

(b) if so, the causes of the accident; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir. One IAF Helicopter made a forced landing approximately 10 miles north of Dimapur on 31st July, 1966. There were three Service personnel on board the helicopter besides the pilot; no one was injured as a result of the incident.

(b) and (c). A Court of Inquiry has been ordered to investigate the accident. The cause of the accident will be known when its report is received.

Sino-Pak Agreement

3617. Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Muthiah:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether details of Sino-Pakistan agreement on Economic and Technical Co-operation are available with Government;

(b) if so, the broad features of the agreement;

(c) whether China has agreed to provide technical and financial assistance for an atomic power station in East Pakistan; and

(d) whether the atomic power station so established in Pakistan would be subject to inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). It has been reported that during the visit of Pakistan Commerce Minister, Mr. Ghulam Faruque to China in July this year an Economic and Technical Cooperation Agreement was signed between China and Pakistan. Government have no information on the contents and details of this agreement. However, it is known that earlier in February 1965 the Government of China offered an interest-free credit of $ 60 million to Pakistan. There have been reports that China has offered a further credit to Pakistan for purchase of military equipment etc.

(c) and (d). There have been press reports about the possibility of China supplying Pakistan with a nuclear reactor but Government are unable to confirm the veracity of these reports.

American Peace Corps

3618. Shrimati Renu Chakravarti: Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of American Peace Corps who are in India at present;

(b) the places and projects in which these people are engaged along with their numbers and whether they are allowed to go throughout the land without any permission; and

(c) the amount of PL 480 funds th y have consumed upto date?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) There are at present 730 American Peace Crops volunteers n India.

(b) They have been assigned to the States and Projects as enumerated below:—

(A) *State/UT*	*Number*
1. Andhra	81
2. Bihar	23
3. Delhi	12
4. Gujarat	28
5. Kerala .	49
6. Madras . .	33
7. Madhya Pradesh	60
8. Maharashtra	140
9. Mysore .	65
10. Orissa .	31
11. Punjab .	57
12. Rajasthan .	57
13. Tripura .	1
14. Uttar Pradesh	81
15. West Bengal .	12

(B) *Project*	*Number*
1. Food Production .	410
2. Rural Health	124
3. School Teaching	52
4. Small Industries	27
5. Urban C.D. .	45
6. Miscellaneous.	72

These volunteers are not admitted to restricted areas without a permit. They are free to travel elsewhere, on official duty or during authorised leave.

(c) Since its inception in 1961 till 31-3-66 a sum of Rs. 1.25 crores of expenditure has been incurred from PL 480 funds.

चांद पर उतरना

3619. **श्री प० ला० बारूपाल :**
श्री बुलेश्वर मीना :

क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) भारत कब तक अन्तरिक्ष में मनुष्य द्वारा चलाये जाने वाला यान भेज सकेगा; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस दिशा में कुछ विशिष्ट कार्यवाही करने का निर्णय किया है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा अणुशक्ति मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) तथा (ख). परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग के वर्तमान अन्तरिक्ष अनुसन्धान कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत मनुष्य द्वारा चलाये जाने वाला अन्तरिक्ष यान चांद पर उतारने की कोई योजना नहीं है ।

General Reserve Engineer Force

3620. Shri D. J. Naik: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the General Reserve Engineer Force is functioning like Corps of Engineers in building roads and maintaining them during emergencies; and

(b) whether steps have been taken to create a permanent cadre in the General Reserve Engineer Force?

The Ministertof Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) General Reserve Engineer Force is the name given to an agency for departmental construction of roads in the forward areas. It is an organisation consisting mainly of civilians—engineers, civil and mechanical, administrative staff, doctors etc. They are subject to certain provisions of the Army Act and Rules for purposes or discipline only. The senior posts are filled by officers of the army —largely from the Corps of Engineers.

The Corps of Engineers works in an integrated set up of the army.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

N.C.C. Officers in Kerala

3621. Shri Pottekkatt: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain N.C.C. Officers in the Malabar region of Kerala have been relieved of their posts;

(b) if so, the reasons for discharging them; and

(c) whether any enquiry has been conducted in the matter?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) In the recent past, only one N.C.C. Officer was relieved of this post in the Malabar region of Kerala.

(b) The Officer had completed normal tenure of two years' service.

(c) No enquiry is necessary in this case.

प्रधान मंत्री की मास्को यात्रा

3622. **श्री यु० व० सिंह :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री काशी राम गुप्त :

क्या **वैदेशिक-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि प्रधान मंत्री के दोनों लड़के उनकी मास्को यात्रा के समय उनके साथ गये थे ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका व्यय किसने वहन किया और उन दोनों लड़कों के उनके साथ जाने के क्या कारण थे ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं । प्रधान मंत्री के साथ उनका एक पुत्र मास्को गया था ।

(ख) एयर इंडिया द्वारा दिल्ली से काहिरा, काहिरा से ब्रिओनी और मास्को से दिल्ली तक की यात्रा का उनके इस पुत्र का वाई जहाज का किराया प्रधान मंत्री ने दिया था । ब्रिओनी से मास्को तक की यात्रा एक विशेष सोवियत विमान द्वारा की गई थी जो कि सोवियत सरकार ने प्रधान मंत्री और उनके दल के लिए भेजा था । शासनाध्यक्षों का यह सामान्य व्यवहार है कि वे अपनी सरकारी यात्रा पर राजकीय अतिथि के रूप में विदेश जाएं तो वे अपने साथ अपने परिवार के एक सदस्य को ले जा सकते हैं । प्रधान मंत्री के पुत्र को भी प्रधान मंत्री के साथ राजकीय अतिथि के रूप में स्वीकार किया गया था । भारत सरकार ने उन पर कोई खर्च नहीं उठाया ।

Radio Price Bulletins Broadcast by A.I.R. Station at Kozhikode

3623. Shri Mohammad Koya:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Imbichibava:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the Radio Bulletins of A.I.R. Kozhikode announce the names of certain soaps like Sunlight, etc. while the names of the soaps of local make are not announced; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The prices of Sunlight Soap and 501 Bar Soap are broadcast by All India Radio, Calicut. The price bulletin is prepared on the basis of the material supplied by the District Supply Officer, Calicut and the prices of only these two soaps figure in the price list supplied by him. The reasons for not inluding the names of soaps of local make in the radio bulletin are being ascertained and a statement will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course

Peace Talks on Vietnam

3624. Shri Mohammed Koya:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Externa Affairs** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Thailand, Philippines and Malayasia have proposed any new peace talks on Vietnam;

(b) whether Government have got any official information and the details thereof; and

(c) if so, their reaction thereon?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The Government of India have been informed through the Indian Ambassador in Bangkok of the joint appeal made by the Governments of Thailand, Malaysia and the Philippines concerning the situation in Vietnam. Sixteen other countries including India were also known to have been approached to join in an urgent appeal to the Leaders of all countries involved in the war in Vietnam to come to the conference table with view to achieving an honourable and early settlement of the problem;

(c) The Government of India are concerned about the great danger to Asia inherent in an escalation of the Vietnam conflict and are of the view that for any negotiations to become feasible, bombing of North Vietnam should be stopped unconditionally first.

Shri Kamaraj's Visit to East Germany

3625. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report published in the 'London Times' of the 4th August, 1966 about Shri K. Kamaraj Nadar's visit to East Germany;

(b) whether he has received any official communi cation from West Germany; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

Married Accomdaion for Service Officers

3626. Shri T. Subramanyam: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) how long a Service Officer has to wait for his married accommodation; and

(b) how many Officers are on the waiting list for such accommodation?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) The waiting period differs from station to station depending on the availability of married accommodation at that station and the number of married service officers serving at that station.

(b) The requisite information is being collected from the local military authorities and will be laid on the Table of the House, when received.

Paddy Seeds

3627. Shri Vasudevan Nair: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Biology Department of the Trombay Atomic Energy Establishment has developed two new varieties of paddy seeds;

(b) if, so whether it is a fact that these seeds are best suited for cultivation in Kerala; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to use these seeds for extensive cultivation?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) Yes.

(b) Rice variety *Ptb*-10 is popular in Kerala and mutants of this variety were successfully tried in three places in Kerala

(c) Large scale yield trials of *Ptb*-10 mutants are planned by the Agricultural College and Research Institute, Vellayani.

Increase in quota of controlled items supplied to Nepal

3628. **Shri P. G. Sen** : Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Nepal has asked for an increase in the quota of controlled items supplied to her ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the qouta of trucks was increased four times when the Minister of External Affairs visited Nepal in 1964; and

(c) the number of trucks sent thereafter?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh) : (a) Yes, Sir. Nepal asked for an increase in the quota of controlled items supplied to her and the quota has been increased in those cases where it was feasible to do so.

(b) Yes, Sir. In 1964, the Government of Nepal made a special request for 200 trucks. The Minister of External Affairs during his vist, agreed to meet the request. Consequently the allocation of trucks to Nepal raised from 5 to 20 trucks per month. Besides the above allocation for the Government, small supplies of upto 5 trucks per month are also made available to private parties.

(c) The actual supplies to meet the special request started with effect from December, 1964. Upto April, 1966, 80 trucks have been supplied to Nepal.

Distress call for landing at Dum Dum Airport of Pakistan President's plane

3629. **Shri Onkar Lal Berwa** : Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item according to which Pakistan President Ayub Khan's plane gave a distress call to Dum Dum Air Port for an emergency landing on the 6th August, 1966;

(b) if so why the plane did not land at Dum Dum and flew straight to Pakistan ; and

(c) whether that plane was escorted by I.A.F. as is customary when the Head of another State over-flies another country's territories ?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The position is that on 6th August, 1966 word was received from the Pakistan High Commission here stating that,owing to possible bad weather at Dacca, a PIA commercial flight in which the President of Pakistan was tavelling from Lahore to Dacca, may have to make an unscheduled landing at Dum Dum airport. However, weather conditions permitted the aircraft to fly direct to Dacca.

(c) It is not the practice between India and Pakistan to provide air escort to aircraft carrying the Head of State of either country flying across the territory of the other nor is there such a universally established practice.

Bharat Electronics Ltd.

3630. **Shri Warior:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Emergency Production Committee was set up in the Bharat Electronics Ltd., Bangalore as in other public and private sector units;

(b) if so, how many times the Committee met and decisions it took to boost production;

(c) how many bipartite committees are currently functioning in the Bharat Electronics;

(d) whether it is a fact that since the present Administrative Manager took over the Chairmanship of these bipartite committees, all these Committees have been deadlocked; and

(e) if so, whether any enquiry has been ordered in this regard ?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) The Works Committee, functioning in Bharat Electronics Ltd. since 1958 had set up a Sub-Committee known as the Emergency Production Commitee in 1962.

(b) The Emergency Production Committee has so far met five times and considered the following:

(*i*) Reduction of absenteeism;

(*ii*) Reduction in movement of equipment for assembly, inspection work, etc.;

(*iii*) Avoidance of unnecessary movement of personnel;

(*iv*) Steps to tighten supervision in shops; and

(*v*) Measures to secure the help of other institutions like the Productivity Council for increasing productivity.

(c) Six.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Bharat Electronics Ltd.

3631. Shri Warior: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any senior executive of the Bharat Electronics Ltd. has been engaged from among the I.A.S. cadre on deputation from the Government of Mysore;

(b) if so, the criteria followed for obtaining the services of such persons on deputation;

(c) whether the antecedents of such incumbents were examined by Government before they were permitted to be appointed to senior executive posts;

(d) whether any of such persons have a background of handling industrial relations;

(e) whether it is a fact that industrial relations in the Bharat Electronics Ltd. have deteriorated recently; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir. One officer from the Indian Administrative Service cadre of Mysore has been appointed on deputation to the post of Administrative Manager in Bharat Electronics Limited.

(b) The important criterion is senior executive experience, to cover personnel management, vigilance, security and industrial relations.

(c) The experience and record of service of the officer were duly considered by Bharat Electronics Limited before his selection for appointment to the post.

(d) The administrative background and experience of the officer in question are considered adequately for holding this post.

(e) and (f). If there is any deterioration it is not because of the Administrative Manager.

Film Studio in Orissa

3632. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Deputy Minister for Information and Broadcasting has stated recently in Orissa that a Film Studio will be opened in Orissa; and

(b) if so, where and when the said Studio will be opened?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Cheap Radio Sets

3433. Shri H. C. Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which Government have been successful in supplying to the

border rural areas and village panchayats cheap radio sets;

(b) the number of such community sets asked for by the Government of Mysore during the third Plan period; and

(c) the number actually supplied and the rates at which supplied?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The production of cheap radio sets requires release of foreign exchange for import of certain essential components and raw materials. The entire question of production/supply of these sets in the country is, therefore, being actively pursued in consultation with the Planning Commission and the Ministries of Finance and Industry.

(b) Nil.

(c) Does not arise.

Recruitments to I.A.F.

3634. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the maximum age limit for recruitment in all avocations and categories of service in the Indian Air Force is 20 years; and

(b) if so, whether this maximum age limit can be relaxed in case of persons belonging to border areas and backward areas or on any other grounds?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) The maximum age limit for recruitment in the I.A.F. as airmen in all avocation and categories is 20 years except for the trades of Musicians and Education Instructors for which higher age limits are prescribed.

(b) Rules do not provide for the relaxation of the prescribed age limits in such cases.

Statement by British Prime Minister about Nuclear Guarantee

3635. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 13 on the 25th July, 1966 and state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the British Prime Minister's statement in the House of Commons on the 24th May, 1966 that "We hope that there will be a collectivized nuclear guarantee possible, not only for India but for other non-nuclear Powers"; and

(b) whether that statement was made after consultation with and approval by Government?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

Indian Embassy in Rangoon

3636. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that non-Matriculates have been promoted to Assistant's posts in the Embassy of India, Rangoon;

(b) whether other Graduate Assistants in the same Embassy have been reverted to posts of clerks, consequent upon the decision of Government for effecting economy;

(c) whether it is a fact that these employees are getting foreign allowance and home leave with passage allowance to India; and

(d) the reason, therefor?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, one local-based Clerk was so promoted.

(b) Yes, one local Assistant was so reverted.

(c) Certain local employees are entitled to these terms of service.

(d) The Ambassador, who is the Head of the Mission, is the appointing authority for local posts and he is competent to order promotion/reversion of local staff on the basis of their record of work.

As for (c) above, local staff recruited before September, 1950, were granted foreign allowance and home leave passages. Local staff appointed after that were on local scales of pay without these amenities; these scales were revised in March, 1958, and the pre-September, 1950, staff were allowed to opt for the 1958 scales or to retain their pre-1950 scales with the concessions, of foreign allowance and home leave passages.

Rural Radio Forum in Mysore

3637. Shri H. C. Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state

(a) the number of rural radio forums functioning at present in Mysore State; and

(b) the amount spent on them so far?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) 778.

(b) The amount spent on the Radio Rural Forum Scheme in Mysore State in the current financial year upto 31-7-1966 is as follows:

(i) Expenditure on programmes of All India Radio—Rs. 802·20.

(ii) Expenditure on Field Organisation of Forums by the State Government—Rs. 2042·16.

Beating of the son of Assistant Administrative Officer in Indian Consulate, New York

3638. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that son of the Assistant Administrative Officer in the Indian Cosulate at New York received severe beating from an American ex-Marine; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes. But it was the son of a Assistant and not of an Assistant Administrative Officer.

(b) On the 6th of August, 1966 Shri P.N. Gulati, India-based Assistant in the Consulate General of India, New York, and his family were having dinner at the residence of an India-based official of the Permanent Mission of India to the United Nations, New York. At about 11-30 P.M., Dhiraj, son of Shri Gulati, along with two sons of another India-based official, went downstairs. While they were sitting and talking in Hindi in front of the apartment building, an American who was passing by in a drunken state beat and manhandled Dhiraj Gulati without any provocation saying that they were talking about him in their language. The assailant was joined by another person from a nearby house. The boys stopped a passing car for help at which the assailants ran away. Dhiraj Gulati was immediately thereafter taken to a hospital where necessary medical attention was given to him and X-Rays taken; fortunately, he escaped serious injuries.

The local Police authorities were also informed immediately. They have since been able to trace the assailant and are expected to charge him with felonious assault in a court of Law. The Consulate General of India New York, are also examining in consultation with lawyers whatfurther action need be taken by them.

Pak Protest to Ihdia against trial of Pakistani Officials

3639. Dr. L. M. Linghvi :
Shri D. C. Sharma :

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Pakistan have protested to India against the trial of Pakistani Officials who attempted to kill the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir ;

(b) if so, the contents thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The protest casts unfounded aspersions against the manner of the trial and objects to the implication of Pakistani officials in it. It also falsely alleges repression against the people of Jammu and Kashmir.

(c) The whole world knows about the independence and objectivity of the judiciary in India. Fundamental freedoms and basic liberties of the people are ensured throughout the country. The protest is baseless and Government have rejected it. A copy each of Pakistani Government protest and our reply is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Liby. See No. LT-6952/66*].

Naval Dock Yard in Kerala

3640. Shri Kolla Venkaiah :
Shri A. K. Gopalan :
Shri Nambiar :

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to have a navel dock yard in Kerala; and

(b) whether this would affect the decision to establish the shipyard in Cochin ?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Grievances of Junior Employees in Armed Forces

3461. Shri D. C. Sharma :
Shri Buta Singh :

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state the progress made in the setting up of Joint Councils under the Joint Consultation and Compulsory Arbitration Scheme to eliminate the grievances of junior employees in the Armed Forces ?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan) : Steps are being taken to implement the Joint Consultation and Compulsory Arbitration Scheme and the question of setting up Joint Councils under the Scheme is under active consideration.

Nominations for the National Council have been called for from the two Federations of Defence Workers. One of them has forwarded the names of its nominees.

Obelisk of Late Prime Minister, Lal Bahadur Shastri in Tashkent

3643. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey :
Shri R. S. Tiwary :

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Uzbek (Russia) is considering to build an obelisk in memory of the late Prime Minister, Lal Bahadur Shastri at Tashkent according to Tashkent Plans; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of Uzbek S.S.R. propose to build an obelisk in Tashkent in memory of the late Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri.

(b) The Government of India has expressed to the Uzbek Government their appreciation.

न्यूयार्क में भारतीय मिशन में पुस्तकाध्यक्ष

3644. **श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री राम सेवक यादव :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या **वैदेशिक-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि न्यूयार्क में भारतीय मिशन के पुस्तकाध्यक्ष ने त्याग-पत्र दे दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस रिक्त स्थान को भरने के लिए क्या प्रबन्ध किए जा रहे हैं ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी हां । यह सच है कि न्यूयार्क स्थित भारत के प्रधान कौंसलावास में पुस्तकाध्यक्ष ने, जो कि स्थानीय भारतीय कर्मचारी था, त्याग-पत्र दे दिया है ।

(ख) स्थानीय पुस्तकाध्यक्ष का पद भारत-आस्थानी पुस्तकाध्यक्ष में बदलने का निश्चय कर लिया गया है । इस मिशन को यह अधिकार दिया गया है कि जब तक भारत से किसी प्रशिक्षित पुस्तकाध्यक्ष का चुनाव और नियुक्ति न हो जाए तब तक के लिए वह किसी उचित स्थानीय व्यक्ति को रख लें ।

भारतीय उच्चायोग, लन्दन में पुस्तकाध्यक्ष

3645. **श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री राम सेवक यादव :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या **वैदेशिक-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय उच्चायोग, लन्दन के पुस्तकाध्यक्ष शीघ्र ही सेवा-निवृत्त होने वाले हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस रिक्त स्थान पर एक प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त भारतीय पुस्तकाध्यक्ष को नियुक्त करने का विचार है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक नियुक्त कर दिये जाने की संभावना है ; और

(घ) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (ख) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी हां, जनवरी, 1967 में ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) आशा है कि जनवरी, 1967 तक एक भारत आस्थानी पुस्तकाध्यक्ष नियुक्त करके लन्दन भेज दिया जाएगा ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

विदेशों में स्थित भारतीय दूतावासों में पुस्तकाध्यक्ष

3646 **श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री राम सेवक यादव :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या **वैदेशिक-कार्य** मंत्री 11 अप्रैल, 1966 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3511 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विदेशों में स्थित भारतीय दूतावासों से सम्बद्ध 50 पुस्तकालयों में पुस्तकाध्यक्षों के पद पर पृथक-पृथक कितने भारतीय और विदेशी काम कर रहे हैं ; और

(ख) उनमें से कितने व्यक्ति प्रशिक्षित हैं तथा कितने व्यक्ति अप्रशिक्षित हैं ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). विदेश-स्थित भारतीय

मिशनों से सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथाशीघ्र सदन की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी ।

इस्तम्बूल में भारतीय दूतावास में पुस्तकाध्यक्ष

3647. **श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :**
श्री हुकम कन्द कछवाय :
श्री राम सेवक यादव :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या **वैदेशिक-कार्य** मंत्री 11 अप्रैल, 1966 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3510 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस्तम्बूल में भारतीय दूतावास में जो व्यक्ति पुस्तकाध्यक्ष का काम कर रहा है, उसका पद क्या है; और

(ख) क्या वह विदेशी है अथवा भारतीय नागरिक है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) इस्तम्बूल में हमारे सूचना कार्यालय के लिए पुस्तकाध्यक्ष के पद की मंजूरी नहीं दी गई है । एक भारत-आस्थानी सहायक अपने अन्य कार्य के अलावा, लाइब्रेरी के काम की भी देखभाल कर रहा है ।

(ख) एक भारतीय राष्ट्रिक ।

Food Section of Indian Mission in Burma

3648. **Shri Dasaratha Deb :**
Shri Biren Dutta :

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state :

(a) the strength of the Food Section of the Indian Mission in Burma ;

(b) whether it is possible to amalgamate the Commerce and Food Sections of the Indian Mission to curtail expenses in view of the acute foreign exchange shortage in particular; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh) : (a) The strength of the Food Section in the Indian mission in Burma is as follows :

	Permanent Staff	
1.	Food Attache	One
2.	Asstt. Director	
3.	Inspector	One
4.	Assistant-in-Charge	One
5.	Assistant-cum-stenographer	One
6.	U.D.C.	One
7.	Peons	Three
8.	Chowkidars	Two
	Temporary Staff	
1.	Assistant Director	Two
2.	Inspectors	Four
3.	Peon	One

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Special technical background is required for inspection, loading, shipment, quality analysis, payment of rice bills to UBAMB etc. Because of this, except for the Class IV Staff, the rest of he staff has to be obtained from the Food Department of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture & Community Development and Coordination. The temporary staff is posted only during the rice shipment season.

Indian Textile Promotion Unit

3649. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:**
Shri Biren Dutta:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Textile Promotion unit is a part of the Indian diplomatic mission in Burma;

(b) whether the Commerce Section of the Embassy is not in a position to do the job done by this Unit; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Indian Textile

Export Promotion Unit in Burma, though not forming part of or diplomatic] mission there, works under the overall supervision of the Ambassador there.

(b) and (c). The Commerce Section of the Embassy concerned with the overall export drive, will not be able to give the specialized attention to export promotion in textiles for which this Unit has been responsible. The Unit has been instrumental in earning on the average Rs. 1 crore per annum.

Staff of Indian Embassy in Rangoon

3650. Shri Dasaratha Deb:
Shri Biren Dutta:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Officers/Attaches/ Assistants employed in the Indian Embassy in Rangoon;

(b) the annual expenditure as salary and allowances/establishment charges;

(c) whether any portion of the salary and allowances is paid to these officials in India;

(d) if so, the percentage thereof; and

(e) whether Government propose to reduce the strength of the Embassy staff considering the dwindling Indian population in Burma and the fast deteriorating trade and commerce between India and Burma ?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh) : (a) The number of India-based personnel (including those under the Ministries of Commerce and Defence and the Department of Food) are :-

Officers . . .	12
Attaches . . .	7
Assistants . .	7

(b) Actual expenditure figures for he year 1965-66 in respect of posts under the budgetary control of the Ministry of External Affairs are :

	Rs.
Pay of Officers . .	1,15,000
Pay of Establishment .	2,75,000
Allowances and Honoraria .	2,27,700
Other Charges . . .	2,51,700
TOTAL . .	8,69,400

(c) and (d). No payments are made in India, but India-based officers and staff are allowed to remit to India amounts from their salary through the channels of the Reserve Bank of India, by drafts.

(e) Government propose to effect some reduction in personnel as a measure of economy resulting in savings of the order of a lakh of rupees annually.

Persons of Indian Origin being deported by Burmese Government

3651. Shri Dasaratha Deb:
Shri Biren Dutta:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken by Government to grant travel documents to persons of Indian Origin who are under orders of deportation by the Burmese Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time taken by the Consular Section of the Indian Embassy in Burma in issuing such documents;

(d) whether there is any inordinate delay in issuing such documents; and

(e) whether Government are aware of the general discontent among the Indian nationals in Burma about the working of the Consular Section of the Indian Embassy in Burma ?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). Travel

documents are generally issued within one week to persons of Indian origin who are under orders of deportation by the Burmese Government as soon as their Indian nationality and eligibility for an Indian travel document are established.

(d) No Sir.

(e) Government have not received any report indicating any such general discontent.

Military Attache of Indian Embassy in Rangoon

3652. Shri Biren Dutta:
Shri Dasaratha Deb:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it s a fact that the Military Attache of the Indian Embassy in Rangoon is also attached to the Indian Mission at Bangkok;

(b) whether he visits Bangkok frequently and is accompanied by his wife also regularly; and

(c) if so, whether the expenditure on his wife's trave : borne by Government or by the officer himself ?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Military Attache visits Bangkok on duty on an average once in three months. His wife has accompanied him on two occasions to Bangkok so far. Both of these were to attend official functions with the approval of the Government and the expenditure was borne by the Government.

Transfer of Employees of Indian Embassy in Burma

3653. Shri Biren Dutta:
hri Dasaratna Deb:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** pleased to state:

(a) whether some Officers and Attaches working in the Indian Embassy in Burma have recently been transferred or are under orders of transfer before the expiry of their normal three-year tenure; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) The only recent case of an officer in the Indian Embassy in Rangoon to be transferred back to India before the customary tenure of three years is that of a Second Secretary who was transferred after two years.

(b) Transfers are made for administrative reasons and in the public interest, and it is not uncommon that an officer may be transferred earlier than the customary period of three years.

Shipping Section of Indian Mission in Burma

3654. Shri Biren Dutta:
Shri Dasaratha Deb:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the strength and responsibilities of the shipping section of the Indian Mission in Burma;

(b) whether there is any proposal to distribute the work of this Section in the context of the repatriation of a large number of Indians from Burma, amongst other less busy sections of the Mission; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) The strength of the shipping cell which is a part of Consular Section is:—

1. Attache .	. One
2. Assistants .	. Two
3. Clerks .	. Six
4. Class IV .	. Thre

The above mentioned staff is doing the work of booking of passages and allied matters relating to repatriation of Indians by deck class of special steamers arranged by the Government of India.

(b) and (c). The staffing of the Indian Embassy in Rangoon is bing reviewed so as to reduce the number of personnel in the interests of economy. This is being done in consultation with the Ambassador.

Press Council

3655. Shri B. K. Das:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Federation of Working Journalists have protested against the sending of invitations for suggesting names for membership of the Press Council as representatives of working to some organisations which do not include sufficient number of working

(b) whether it is also a fact that majority of members of the Press Association, by a memorandum to the Chairman of the Press Council have objected to the names forwarded by the Executive Committee of the Association for membership of the Press Council; and

(c) whether any action has been taken on the representations mentioned above ?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Banadur) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Indian Federation of Working Journalists has written to the Chairman of the Press Council of India on the subject.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The points raised by the Indian Federation of Working Journalists will be considered by the Committee, referred to in sub-section (4) of section 4 of the Press Council Act, 1965, when it meets next.

Publicity Given to Tour of Congress President Abroad

3656. Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry and the publicity agencies of Government issued hand outs, bulletins and other material on the tour of the Congress President abroad;

(b) if so, whether his Ministry provides similar coverage of the tours of Leaders belongings to other parties;

(c) how many tours of how many Opposition Leaders have been so covered by these Government agencies so far; and

(d) if not, the reasons for this discrimination?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh) : (a) Factual information was released covering Shri Kamaraj's recent tour abroad.

(b) and (c). News of Shri Kamaraj's visit was issued as he is a prominent Indian Leader whose visit to foreign countries evoked considerable interest in this country. Similar news is released of foreign tours of other eminent Indians as and when necessary regardless of their political affiliations.

(d) Does not arise.

चमरावल गांव (उत्तर प्रदेश) में भूमि का अर्जन

3657. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** : क्या **रक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने 29 मार्च, 1966 को चमरावल गांव के उन निवासियों को, जिनकी भूमि सेना के कार्य के लिये अर्जित की गई थी, भूमि अर्जन अधिकारी, मेरठ द्वारा निर्धारित किये गये

मूल्य पर मुआवजा देने की अनुमति प्रदान कर दी है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि जमीन के मालिकों को अभी तक मुआवजा नहीं दिया गया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इस मुआवजे के भुगतान में विलम्ब के लिये सम्बन्धित अधिकारी जिम्मेवार हैं; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो अब तक मुआवजा न दिया जाने के क्या कारण हैं और इस मुआवजे के कब तक दिये जाने की संभावना है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण): (क) जी हां ।

(ख) से (घ). अपनाई जाने वाली प्रक्रिया के सम्बन्ध में गलतफहमी के कारण अदायगी में विलम्ब हुआ है । ठीक ठीक प्रक्रिया है स्थानीय खजाने से कलेक्टर मेरठ द्वारा राशि निकलवाना, उसे रक्षा अनुमानों के खाते में डालना और राशि को संबंधित व्यक्तियों में बांटना । स्थिति स्थानीय अफसरों पर स्पष्ट कर दी गई है । आशा है कि कलेक्टर मेरठ ने अदायगी 26 अगस्त, 1966 को शुरू कर दी होगी, और उसके शीघ्र ही पश्चात् सम्पूर्ण हो जायेगी ।

Foreign Advertising Agency

3658. Shri D. D. Mantri : Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have approved any collaboration agreements of two Indian advertising agencies with Foreign Companies contrary to its declared policy;

(b) if so, the names of the Indian advertising agencies ;

(c) the terms of the agreement approved by Government ;

(d) whether any protest has been received in this connection from the Indian advertising agencies Board ; and

(e) If so, the action taken thereon ?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur) : (a) and (b). Government have approved the proposals for collaboration agreements between (1) Clarion Advertising-Services (P) Limited and Messrs. Interpublic Inc. U. S. A. and (2) between Messrs. Aiyars Advertising and Marketing, Bombay and Messrs. London Press Exchange International U.K.

(c) The terms governing Government's approval are given in the statement ; laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6953/66.]

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Government have been keeping a watch on the matter and such action as necessary and feasible will be taken if the development of Indian Advertising Agencies is adversely affected.

देहरादून–हरिद्वार राजपथ पर एक ट्रक दुर्घटना में जख्मी हुए जवान

3659. **श्री सोलंकी** : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 15 अगस्त, 1966 अथवा उसके आस पास देहरादून–हरिद्वार राजपथ पर लक्ष्मण संघी के निकट एक ट्रक के उलट जाने के परिणामस्वरूप 20 जवान घायल हो गये थे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस दुर्घटना के क्या कारण थे; और

(ग) इस मामले में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण): (क) यह सच है कि 11 अगस्त, 1966 को

एक हादसा हुआ था; मगर घायल होने वाले जवानों की संख्या 14 है ।

(ख) तथा (ग). हादसे के कारणों की जांच के लिये एक सैनिक जांच अदालत नियुक्त की गई है । अदालत की रिपोर्ट आने पर उपयुक्त कार्रवाई की जायेगी ।

आकाशवाणी से वेदों की शिक्षाओं का प्रचार

3660. **श्री सोलंकी** : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सार्वदेशिक आर्य प्रतिनिधि सभा ने मांग की है कि आकाशवाणी से वेदों की शिक्षाएं प्रसारित की जानी चाहिये; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) आकाशवाणी अपने विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के जरिये भारत की प्राचीन संस्कृति, परम्परा और आदर्शों को बराबर व्यक्त कर रहा है । आकाशवाणी के विभिन्न केन्द्र, समय समय पर वेद पाठ भी प्रसारित करते हैं ।

Office of the Registrar of Newspapers

3661. Shri Buta Singh : Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in the office of the Registrar of Newspapers for India, one and the same officer has been working for the last about 8 years as incharge of the section which determines the quota of newsprint for various newspapers and also recommends the issue of import licences in respect of newsprint ;

(b) if so, whether it is not against the instructions of Government as an anti-corruption measure that the staff in such sections should be periodically rotated; and

(c) If so, the reasons therefor ?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur) : (a) Yes, Sir. It may, however, be mentioned that the subject of newsprint allocation to newspapers and periodicals was transferred to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting from the Ministry of Commerce from the licensing period 1963-64. The Registrar of Newspapers for India was assisting the Ministry of Commerce prior to 1st April, 1963 in determining the newsprint entitlement with reference to the average number of pages published, regularly of publication, circulation, etc.

(b) and (c). The officer concerned has himself asked for a transfer which is unde consideration.

Report on India by Foreign Correspondents

3462. Shri P. C. Borooah : Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that he made statements in New Delhi and Madras recently to the effect that he was unhappy over the way India was depicted in foreign press by their Correspondents stationed in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the precise defects in the foreign press reports he had hinted upon ;

(c) whether Government propose to take some steps to censor such twisted or incorrect reports ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Instances of one-sided, biased, derogatory and tendentious reporting in some of the despatches about India published in the foreign press.

(c) and (d). The Indian Constitution provides full freedom of expression to Press representatives, foreign as well as Indian in the matter of dissemination of information, subject only to certain specific restrictions. However, attention of correspondents of the foreign press, whose reports are found to be lacking in objectivity and fairness, is drawn to this fact and they are persuaded to avoid biased and tendentious reporting. Apart from this, our Missions abroad also bring correct facts to the notice of Editors, etc. No formal censorship of press material is contemplated.

Advice from Attorney General

3663. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath : Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the proceedings of the House on the question of Privilege on the 16th August, 1966 and state :

(a) whether Government have held an inquiry into the leakage of the private advice tendered to her by the Attorney General in the matter of the Public Accounts Committee Reports (50th and 55th) versus the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation ;

(b) if so, with what result; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) to (c). Since neither the subject matter, nor the nature of the advice tendered by the Attorney General had leaked and only the fact of consultation having taken place with him had become known, Government have not thought it fit to go into the matter further.

Reception by indian embassy in washington

3664. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath : Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Embassy in Washington recently gave a reception to the Indian participants in the beauty contest on Miami Beach, U. S. A. ;

(b) whether approval of Government was sought and obtained for the said reception ;

(c) whether any guide-lines have been laid down for receptions by our Missions abroad ;

(d) how many receptions have been given since January, 1963 by the Indian Embassy in Washington to visiting Indians who were neither members of Government nor members of the Congress party ; and

(e) the names of persons to whom such receptions referred to in part (d) above were given ?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) No official reception was given by the Embassy of India, Washington, to the Indian participant in the "Miss Universe" contest held at Miami and who secured the fourth position. However, the Minister (Education and Cultural) gave an informal party on the 24th July, 1966, to which loal Americans and Indian nationals were invited.

(b) in view of what is explained under (*c*) below, approval of Government was not necessary.

(c) Diplomatic Officers broad have fixed representational grants depending on the country and the Grade of the Officer.

There are clear instrucions, amplified from time to time, on the nature and scope of the representational obligations of our officcers abroad. Besides, the Head of

Mission is directed to supervise and co-ordinate the representational activities of his officers in order to ensure that the grants are so spent as to obtain the best results by way of developing contacts with as representative, useful and broad a cross section of the local society, as possible. In cases of doubt regarding the usefulness of any entertainment, the officers are guided by the head of Mission and he, in turn, by the Ministry.

(d) and (e) : We have been able to get data from October, 1965 ;

1. 9*the October*, 1965 : Reception by Ambassador and Mrs. Nehru for Shrimati Balasaraswati, Indian Classical Dancer.

2. 1*st April*, 1966 : Reception by Minister (Education and Culture) for group of 17 Indian farmers visiting U.S.A. under auspices of Farmers and World Affairs Inc .

3. 9*th May*, 1966 ; Reception by Minister (Education and Culture) for 16 college professors from India under an exchange programme.

4. 11*th May*, 1966: Reception by Minister (Education and Culture) for Director, India International Centre.

5. 25th *July*, 1966 : Reception by Consul-General, New York for Ali Akbar Khan, well-known Indian musician, inaugurating Festival of Indian Arts in the Lincoln Centre, New York.

No receptions for Indian visitors have been given since July, except one August 23 for 17 exchange teachers and another on the 25th August for 19 youth leaders and social workers from India.

In addition, individual officers have similarly entertained visiting journalists and important non-officials from India in the normal course.

The data from January, 1963 are being collected. It is expected that only the data in respect of the Ambassador will be obtained since he has been there from that time and earlier. As mentioned above, individual officers must have similarly entertained visiting journalists and important no officials from India in theno rmal course.

Examination of Maps

3665. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to refer to the replies given to supplementaries on Starred Question No 1371 on the 6th April, 1961 and state :

(a) whether all maps produced by all the countries have been examined ; and

(b) if so, with what result ?

The Minister of Exernal Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh) : (a) and (b). The Indian Missions abroad as well as the Ministry of External Affairs have been scrutinizing maps published in foreign countries and in cases where India's international frontiers have been erroneously depicted, the matter has been taken up with the agencies concerned and sime cases we have succeeded in having the errors corrected. Further efforts are being made by the Government.

U. S. Military Mission in India.

3666. Shri Hem Barua : Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that U. S. has stationed a large military mission in India and if so, since when and the total strength of this mission ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that India has recently requested the U. S. authoritie to drastically cut down the strength of this military mission ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

The Ministr of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh) : (a) Yes, Sir. Following the Chinese aggression, the United States Government under an Agreement with the Government of India, established a Military Mission in

New Delhi in December 1962, for the purpose of processing and reviewing the supplies of U. S. military equipment to India. The authorised strength of the Mission is 120 personnel.

(b) At our request, the U. S. authorities have cut down the strength of the Military Mission to 68 and will be further reducing it to 42 by the end of September, 1966.

(c) It was considered that a sizeable reduction in the stregth of the Militar Mission could be made, as its workloa de reased as a result of the stoppage of supplies of military equipment from the U.S.A., after the outbreak of the Indo-Pak hostilities in August-September, 1965.

Relief Supplies from Switzerland

3666-A. Shri Braj Behari Mehrotra :

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey : Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indo-Swiss agreement for duty-free entry into India of relief supplies was signed recently ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir. The Agreement was signed on 9th August, 1966.

(b) The Agreement provides that—

(i) the supplies of goods and standard packs for relief and rehabilitation donated through the approved Swiss relief agencies to approved voluntary relief and rehabilitation organisations in India and consigned through the Department of Social Security of the Government of India will be accorded duty free entry into India ;

(ii) the supplies of goods and standard packs under the Agreement are confined to food grains and other food stuffs, drugs and medicines, multi-vitamin tablets, hospital equipment and supplies and agricultural implements ;

(iii) Freight and Insurance charges up to the port/airport of entry into India will be paid by the Swiss relief agencies and the transport charges in India will be defrayed by the Government of India ;

(iv) the supplies imported under the Agreement shall be used solely for relief and rehabilitation or in health and social welfare projects and shall, if for distribution, be distributed free among the poor and the needy of all sections to the community without discrimination on any grounds.

पूर्वी जर्मनी का व्यापार मिशन

3666–B. श्री यु० द० सिंह :

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या **वैदेशिक कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 25 जुलाई, 1966 के दिल्ली के "राष्ट्रहित" नामक हिन्दी साप्ताहिक में प्रकाशित इस आशय के समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि भारतीय साम्यवादियों के पूर्वी जर्मनी के व्यापार मिशन से गुप्त सम्बन्ध हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि यह मिशन राष्ट्र-विरोधी कार्य कर रहा है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वदशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

American Peace Corps Men

3366-C. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty : Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state :

(a) whether recently a group of American Peace Corpsmenand their friends resid-

ingin a suburb of Calcutta misbehaved in public and tore up Nehru's " Discovery of India " and pelted passers-by with the shreds of the book ;

(b) whether it is a fact that they beat up a 60 year old man, a political sufferer who objected to their behaviour ;

(c) whether Government keep any track of what these Peace Corps people are doing in India ; and

(d) whether any enquiry has been made into this incident ?

The Minister of External Afairs (Shri Swaran Singh)(a) to (d) : Detailed report is still awaited. A reply will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

12.18 hrs.

CALLING AT TENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED DUMPING INTO SEA OF IMPORTED RICE AT COCHIN PORT

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad) : I call the attention of the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon :

Reported dumping into the sea of imported rice at Cochin Port.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Subramaniam) : As the House is aware, we have been importing rice from Burma. In one of the ships, *viz.*, S. S. OMEGA, which brought about 9,000 tonnes of Burma rice to Cochin in the first week of July, 1966, it was noticed at the time of discharge, that about 50 tonnes of rice in the bottom layer of one of the hatches was completely fermented as a result of soaking with sea water. The damage is believed to have occurred in transit on account of slight leak in one of the hatches of the vessel. Port Health authorities declared this quantity unfit for human consumption and prohibited its landing on the shore. Dumping of the affected quantity of rice in the sea was advised. Accordingly about 50 tonnes of unfit rice was dumped into the sea under the supervision of the Health and Customs authorities at th Cochin Port.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath : The ship is called OMEGA, not ALPHA. While the statement of the hon. Minister allays, partly at least, the widespread suspicion in the public mind that this was another demonstration of public wrath, public indignation, against inferior imported rice, redolent of the historic Boston Tea Party about 190 years ago when the tea was dumped into the sea and which was the precursor of the revolution in the United States, has the Government got any means to ensure by some sort of arrangement with the aid-giving countries, that the rice exported by those countries to India is of edible quality and also the carrying bottoms are intact,

Shri C. Subramaniam : The rest of the rice was according to the quality required. Only these 50 tonnes got damage because of a small leak. That could not be helped.

Mr. Speaker : He also asked whether it will be ensured that in future the ships that carry food grains do not suffer from such defects.

Shri C. Subramaniam : As a matter of fact, we inspect the ships. But if something happens during transit, it could not be foreseen.

Shri Hem Barua (Guhati) : On the one hand, there are famine conditions star king the country from one end to the other and on the other hand, we are approaching foreign countries for help. This rice coming from Burma got damaged on th ' way' May I know why our Government has no t

ensured safe carriage of the gift rice from different countries ? If that is not ensured what moral right have the Government to approach foreign contries for rice ?

Shri C. Subramaniam : This was not gift rice. This was rice for which we paid the price in hard foreign exchange. But we have got claims against the ship for the purpose of recovering the cost.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur) : May I know who are the owners of the ship and whether there will be an enquiry into the whole affair to find out whether there was leakage in the ship or there was some definite leakage in the shipping company's affairs ?

Shri C. Subramaniam : It was due to a leak in one of the hatches. The owners are an Indian Shipping company—the Scindia Navigation Company.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : जैसा चावल भेजने वाले देश कहते हैं, जो चावल आठ घंटे में उतारा जाना चाहिये वह छः दिन में उतारा जाता है और वहां खड़े खड़े वह इतना नम हो जाता है कि खाने लायक नहीं रहता । ऐसी हालत में क्या सरकार ने कोई ऐसा इन्तजाम किया है कि कोई इस प्रकार का स्टेशन बनाया जाये जहां यह जल्दी से जल्दी उतर जाया करे ।

Shri C. Subramaniam : We are unloading rice, wheat and everything as expeditiously as possible. There is no damage because of the delay in unloading.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West) : In view of the fact that a short while ago another ship which was carrying rice from Burma actually sank somewhere in the Hooghly—this one had a leaking hatch —may I know whether any arrangements had been made at the other end, when the rice is loaded in Burma, for a representative of our Embassy or of our trade agencies to be present at the site to see whether the sh ips are properly equipped or not ?

Shri C. Subramaniam : We have a Food Attache, who is a technical officer in the Indian Embassy at Rangoon. One of his duties is to inspect the ships before they are loaded and see whether they are storage worthy.

Shri Indrajit Gupta : What was he doing ?

Mr. Speaker : The Minister says it happened during the transit.

Shri Indrajit Gupta : If the hatch was all right when the ship left Rangoon, it cannot develop a leak on the way.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore) : Another one sank in the Hooghly.

Shri C. Subramaniam : About the sinking ship, I have no information here.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): I want to pursue Mr. Gupta's question. I want to know whether the Government enquired whether the ship was all right when it left Burma and it developed trouble only on the way. If there was some problem at the port in Burma itself, did our representative make it sure that there was no trouble ? Have they submitted any report ? Have Government made any enquiry from our representative there ?

Shri C. Subramaniam : As I said, the procedure is that the ships are inspected. We shall get that inspection report, because we have to make some claim against the ship for the loss. All these will be gone into.

Mr. Speaker : Papers to be laid on the Table.

12.25 hrs.

RE. MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

(Procedure)

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है नियम 58, 376 और संविधान की कुछ धाराओं को ले कर ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किस पर है ?

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरे स्थगन प्रस्ताव को ले कर . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्थगन प्रस्ताव पर कैसे आ सकता है ?

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं उठाना चाहता हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस पर हम इस तरह बहस नहीं करेंगे ।

श्री मधु लिमये : नियम 58 . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्थगन प्रस्ताव का फैसला चूंकि मैं चैम्बर में करता हूं इसलिये उस पर यहां बहस नहीं करूंगा । अगर आप चाहते हैं कि मैं उसे रिवाइज करूं तो आप मुझे लिखें और यह जो प्वाइंट है उसको भी लिख दें । मैं फिर सोचने के लिये तैयार हूं, लेकिन यहां खड़े हो कर आप उस पर नहीं कह सकते ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं मेरिट्स पर कुछ नहीं बोलूंगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर ।

श्री मौर्य (अलीगढ़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह तो नहीं हो सकता मौर्य साहब, . . .

श्री मौर्य : मैं आपकी बात का ही जवाब दे रहा हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लेकिन मैं ने आप से कब कहा कि आप जवाब दें ।

श्री मौर्य : मेरा भी काम रोको प्रस्ताव है इस पर । आप का कहना है कि अगर किसी सदस्य के पास कोई खबर हो तो वह उसे भेजे । मैं यह समझ कर चलता हूं कि अखबार आप ने पढ़ लिया है । इस में कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर का जिक्र है । वह कहता है :

"There was no government on 25th August."

यह सूचना हमारे पास है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस पर बहस नहीं हो सकती ।

श्री मौर्य : इसकी सूचना आप को होगी . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइये ।

श्री मौर्य : मैं कह रहा हूं कि हम यह मान कर चलते हैं कि जो कुछ अखबार में निकला है उसकी सूचना आप को होगी ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइये । मैं ने पढ़ा है और मैं ने इसको सोच लिया है । सोचने के बाद अपना फैसला दिया है । इसके लिये मैं यहां बहस नहीं चलाऊंगा ।

श्री मौर्य : कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर यह कहता है, यह मेरी बात नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने आप से दरख्वास्त की है कि अब आप बैठ जाइये ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

Shri Khadilkar (Khed) Sir, when the hon. Member makes a reference to a Press report which is absolutely false, I must say something by way of explanation. I am not challenging.....

Mr. Speaker : Order, order. Unless I call a Member no one should begin to speak.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी व्यवस्था सम्बन्धी आपत्ति आप सुन लीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप इसी बात पर व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठा रहे हैं तो . . .

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं दूसरे प्वाइंट पर कहना चाहता हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं दूसरी कोई चीज हमारे सामने नहीं है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप देखिये कि इसके बारे में . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री मधु लिमये, यह बात ठीक नहीं है कि आप किसी तरह इसको खींच लायें और बहस शुरू कर दें ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं खींच कर कहां लाता हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने ऐडजर्नमेंट मोशन दिया । मैंने कहा कि वह लाई नहीं करता और मैं ने कन्सेन्ट नहीं दी । अगर आपको इस पर कोई ऐतराज है तो आप मुझ को लिख कर भेजिये । मैं उसको देखने के लिये तैयार हूं । लेकिन यह ठीक नहीं है कि यहां पर बहस शुरू कर दें ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं इस पर बहस नहीं कर रहा हूं । मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है . . .

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : आप व्यवस्था का सवाल तो चैम्बर में देखेंगे नहीं, वहां तो हम को आप को सैटिस्फाई करना है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं मेरिट्स में नहीं जाऊंगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जहां तक आप के प्रश्न की ऐडमिसिबिलिटी का सम्बन्ध है, उसको मैं यहां नहीं सुन सकता । मैं ने आप से कह दिया . . .

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है, अध्यक्ष महोदय । चैम्बर में आप वह तो नहीं सुन सकते हैं । मैं अदब से कहता हूं कि आप मेरी बात सुनिये । जहां तक मेरिट्स की बात है वह मैं आपको चैम्बर में बतलाऊंगा ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : मैं 376 के बारे में रेज करना चाहता हूं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं आप के सामने केवल एक ही बात रखता हूं । आप नियम 58 को देख लीजिये ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी (हमीरपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब आप ने रूलिंग दे दी कि आप चैम्बर में सुनेंगे तो प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर किस विषय पर अराइज होता है । विषय कोई हमारे सामने नहीं है ।

Mr. Speaker : Shri Dwivedi may kindly sit down. I am asking him again and again to sit down.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप से केवल एक ही चीज स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूं । मैं मेरिट्स पर एक शब्द भी नहीं बोलूंगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने आप से कहा कि जो चीज हमारे सामने नहीं है उस पर कोई प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर नहीं हो सकता । प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर हो सकता है जो चीज हमारे सामने हो उस पर । चूंकि इस वक्त कोई चीज हमारे सामने नहीं है इसलिये कोई प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर नहीं उठता ।

श्री मधु लिमये : स्थगन प्रस्ताव आप ने स्वीकार नहीं किया, यह चीज सदन के सामने है । आप केवल एक ही वाक्य में उत्तर दे दीजिये, मैं भी एक ही वाक्य कहूंगा । नियम 58 के ऊपर . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आप से बार-बार दरख्वास्त कर रहा हूं . . .

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री बनर्जी, एक तरफ से आप और दूसरी तरफ से श्री मधु लिमये बोले चले जाते हैं, मैं दोनों को एक साथ कैसे सुन सकता हूं ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : आप कहीं आगे न चले जायें, खतरा मुझे यह है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तब क्या आप इस तरह से काम रोकेंगे ?

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : मैं रोकना नहीं चाहता हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बतायें कि आप प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर किस बात पर उठाना चाहते हैं ?

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : मैं सबजैक्ट नहीं बोलूंगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किस बात पर आप बोलना चाहते हैं ?

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : मुझे जबान से कुछ बोलने तो दीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पता तो चले कि किस बात पर है ?

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : 376(1) के अन्तर्गत । एनफोर्समेंट आफ रूल्ज के आधार पर . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह उसी को लाने की कोशिश है जिसको मैंने नामंजूर किया है । दूसरे तरीके से उसी को लाना है ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : यू० पी० में आर्डिनेंस पास हुआ है, हड़तालों को वहां बैन किया गया है इनके कनाइवेंस से . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह से मैं इजाजत नहीं दे सकता हूं । अगर आपको एतराज है तो आप मुझे लिख कर भेज दें ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : हालत क्या है इसको आप देखें । सी० बी० गुप्तजी और त्रिपाठी जी का झगड़ा है और आर्डिनेंस हम पर लागू हो रहा है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह से नहीं मैं इजाजत दे सकता हूं ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee : Sir, kindly hear me for half a minute. The Ordinance has been passed with the connivance of the Centre...*(interruptions)*.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय,

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee : It is a Central matter. Kindly allow me some time. I will convince you that this is a Central matter, pure and simple.

Mr. Speaker : If he wants to convince me, he should write to me. I will consider it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee : By that time many more people will be arrested.

Mr. Speaker : I cannot help it.... *(interruptions)* Order, order. I will ask Members to kindly resume their seats.

Shri S. M. Banerjee : What is happening in UP ?

Mr. Speaker : I am not concerned with it at this stage.

Shri S. M. Banerjee : May I point out that because Shri C. B. Gupta and Shri Tripathi....

Mr. Speaker : I have asked Shri Banerjee to sit down again and again. He is defying my orders.

Shri S. M. Banerjee : I only want to submit....

Mr. Speaker : Order, order. I am not allowing him.

Shri S. M. Banerjee : In half a nute I will tell you....

Mr. Speaker : He is obstructtng the proceedings.

Shri S. M. Banerjee : I am not obstructing the proceedings. Why should the Home Minister not make a statement ?

Mr. Speaker : Order, order, Now, Papers to be laid on the Table. **Shri M. C Chagla.**

12.32 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Report of the Education Commission 1964-66

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shirmati Soundaram Ramachandran) : Sir on behalf of Shri M.C. Chagla I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Education Commission 1964-66 [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-6940/66]

Draft Out line of the Fourth Five Year Plan

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Fourth Five Year Plan—A Draft Outline. [Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-6941/66]

Notifications under Customs Act

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri L.N. Mishra) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) (*a*) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Ac, 1962 :—

(*i*) G.S.R. 843 published in Gazette of In

(*ii*) G.S.R. 885 published in Gazette of India dated the 11th June, 1966.

(*iii*) The Duty of Customs (Deferment of Payment) Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 956 in Gazette of India dated the 14th June, 1966.

(*iv*) G.S.R. 160 published in Gazette of India, dated the 22nd July, 1966.

(*v*) The Duty of Customs (Deferment of Payment) Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1008 in Gazette of India dated the 24th June 1966.

(*vi*) G.S.R. 1161 published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd July, 1966.

(*vii*) G.S.R. 1224 published in Gazette of India dated the2nd August, 1966.

(*b*) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notifications.

[*Placed in Library, See* No. LT. 6942/66]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 38 of the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944:—

(*i*) The Central Excise (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1277 in Gazette of India dated the 20th August, 1966.

(*ii*) The Central Excise (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1278 in Gazette of India dated the 20th August, 966.

[*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-6943/66]

(3) A copy each of the following Notificatiohs under sub-section (4) of section 46 of theWealth Tax Act, 1957—

(*i*) The Wealth-tax (Amendment) Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1190 in Gazette of India dated the 28th July, 1966.

[Shri L. N. Mishra]

(ii) G.S.R. 1295 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th August, 1966.

(4) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the Notification mentioned at (i) of item (3) above.

[*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-6944/66]

12.33 hrs.

RE: QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod) : Sir, I gave notice of a privilege motion which was not taken up because of some misunderstanding. You have not given consent because it is.....

Mr. Speaker : Let me see it. I will see it just now and I will inform him what the position is.

Shri A. K. Gopalan : It is an old one.

Mr. Speaker : I would request him to resume his seat. I will see it just now..... (*Interruptions*)

Shri A.K. Gopalan : This is a very important matter. A Member of Parliament scandalises a party, maligns a party and then the paper is blamed. It was taken up in the other House the other day. It was discussed and then a ruling was given. We must at least be given an opprtunity to mention this case. A leading paper of the country says that the Home Minister....(*Interruptions*)

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur) : Please give your ruling. Why do you not give your ruling?.... (*Interruptions*).

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : 24-25 सदस्य चाहते हैं कि स्टेट्समैन वाला मामला उठे । सभी विरोधी दल के सदस्य चाहते हैं इसे । कैसे इसको दबाया जा सकता है । कुछ विरोधी दल वालों की भी कद्र होनी चाहिये ।

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha) : It is a very clear case which has to go to the Privileges Committee. We want to argue that case.

Mr. Speaker : I know what should go to the Privileges Committee.

श्री मधु लिमये : चेयरमैन, राज्य सभा का रूलिंग हो चुका है । इसको उठाने दीजिये यहां पर ।

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will you please allow me to take two minutes to explain the whole case. After hearing it you may disallow it if you.... (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker : Not at this moment. He will kindly reume his seat.

Shri A. K. Gopalan : I am not explaining it.

There was another privilege motion of which I have given notice. Sir, I came to your chamber and discussed it with you. I waited for three or four days; yet, it was not taken up. I never raise points like that. I am virtually under house arrest. Why not the Home Minister admit it? They are maligning my party and keeping me under house arrest. I have to come and sit here and I am shadowed by CID people. Let the Home Minister deny it, if he can. All the letters addressed to me are opened by them. A letter is received by me saying..... (*Interruptions*) Then, how can I function as a Member of Parliament.

Mr. Speaker : I have taken up the matter with Government.

Shri A. K. Gopalan : This is a very sorrowful state of affairs.....(*Interruptions*). I never raise matters like this. I am raising this matter because it is something very important.

Mr. Speaker : I have conveyed it to the Member that I have taken up the

matter. I am pursuing the matter to see what action has been taken. I am pursuing it and I have already conveyed it to the Member.

Some hon. Members *rose*—

Shri A. K. Gopalan : The Government is scandalising a party. Put me and my party members inside jail or shoot us if we are sabotaging. The Government has publicised in the country that we have a plan of sabotage and that it was done at a meeting. I am a member of that party. If we are going to sabotage and do other things, take action against us. When the paper itself, a weekly, says.. (*Interruption*).

श्री मधु लिमये : सिलैक्ट कमेटी बनाई जाये, उसका निर्माण किया जाये इसकी जांच करने के लिए ।

Shri A. K. Gopalan : The weekly has published that it is the Deputy Minister, the son of the late Chief Minister, who has given that out. The paper has published that. When the papers are publishing even the names of the people, is it not necessary that something must be known about it.... (*Interruption*). The paper says, "We have got the information", the Home Ministry says, "We have not given it." Let there be an inquiry. Let the papers say how it has been given out. If this is not done, it will be very difficult to function.

श्री मधु लिमये : चेयरमैन का रूलिंग हो चुका है राज्य सभा में । इस तरह से विरोधी दलों को बदनाम नहीं किया जा सकता है । सिलैक्ट कमेटी बनाई जाये इसकी जांच करने के लिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जरूर आबस्ट्रक्ट करना है, और चलने नहीं देना है . . .

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) विरोधी दल वालों का सहयोग लें ।

श्री बागड़ी : दूसरों को आप मौका नहीं देते हैं ।

Some hon. Members *rose*—

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central) : If I may put it before you, we would like from you a more positive response in regard to this matter. This matter has become very complicated in view of certain things appearing in the paper concerned, namely, the *Statesman*, as far as I could make out, and this matter really requires some sort of thrashing out because, as Shri Gopalan has put it, it is absolutely insufferable if political parties functioning in Parliament and in the country have to function in this kind of circumstance where by the backdoor from an apparently Government source all kinds of things are said which are contradicted here untruthfully as the paper challenges the Home Minister to explain. I am not going into the matter at the present point of time, but if you give a more positive response and say that tomorrow morning you will bring it up, the House has an opportunity of discussing it. It would be very necessary. If on the issue of privilege all kinds of cases can be brought up from time to time and if this matter which appertains very, very directly to the rights and obligations of political parties functioning in Parliament and the country, then of course the parliamentary process would come into disrepute. Therefore this matter does require very serious discussion and, I am sure, as you are the upholder of the dignity and responsibility of the House, you will give a more positive response.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor) : It is very difficult for people like me to intervene in this question. As everyone knows I am opposed to the Communist Party and Communism. Both the Communist Parties, so far as I am concerned—I am quite frank about it—I am opposed to them. We have asked that if the Government had any courage at all, if they were op-

[Shri Ranga]

posed to the Communist Party's activities here and if they really had information with them to prove that they are not patriotic and they are even traitors, let them ban them and take action. They do not do any of these things—so many other things I have said. In regard to Kerala they said so many things against our friends, but the people said, "Nothing doing" and they got them elected again. So, here is our friend—whether we like it or not—who is the head of a party here in this House.

An hon. Member : As you are.

Shri Ranga : Surely, it is not right for Ministers to make statements naming him and saying that he is not patriotic but, at the same time, not be prepared to come to you and befor the Privileges Committee to prove what they have got; otherwise, what would happen is that today it is their turn, tomorrow it will be my turn—everybody's turn. Therefore, parliamentary privileges, immunities and decencies should be observed by all political parties whether we are opposed to each other or not.

Shri Tyagi (Dehradun) : And obey the Chair.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Without going into the merits....

श्री मधु लिमये : पांच मिनट मुझे भी दीजिये । मैं प्रस्ताव देने वाला हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दो तीन तो बोल लिये हैं । मधु लिमये साहब कहते हैं कि प्रस्ताव मैंने . . . .

श्री मधु लिमये : एक को तो बुलाइये । मैंने दे दिया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यहां डिसकस करूं ?

श्री मधु लिमये : नेताओं को बुलाना चाहते हैं तो अच्छी बात है । उसकी मैं ताईद करता हूं । लेकिन मुझे भी पांच मिनट दे कर मेरी बात आप सुन लें ।

Mr. Speaker : The leaders of the groups who pressed forward this claim must appreciate that the question is very limited as to whether this falls within the breach of privilege issue or not, I do not say that the matter is not important; I do not stand in the way of its being discussed even. But other methods might be adopted and if someone can convince me that it is a breach of some privilege that exists, I am prepared to look into it.

श्री मधु लिमये : हां, मैं वादा करता हूं कन्विस करने का ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह आप इस जगह नहीं . . . .

श्री मधु लिमये : 5 मिनट में कन्विस कर देता हूं, अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप को ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले मेरे पास आ कर मुझे तो कन्विस कर लीजिये . . . (**व्यवधान**) अब आप में से कोई साहब मेरे पास आ जायें . . . .

श्री मधु लिमये : फिर आप ग्रुप नेताओं की मीटिंग बुलाइए । सदन के जितने ग्रुप हैं उनके नेताओं की मीटिंग पहले आप करिये, उनको बुलाइये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे पास बड़ी खुशी से आयें ।

Anyone of you may kindly come to me and we will sit together to discuss it.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : ए० के० गोपालन के मकान को पुलिस ने गिरफ्तार कर रखा है । आज तक मैं ने आदमियों की गिरफ्तारी और नजरबन्दी तो सुनी है लेकिन साम्यवादी दल के नेता श्री गोपालन के मकान को जो गिरफ्तार कर रखा है, मैं खुद वहां पर गया . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : 5 बजे मैं दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि मेरे पास आ जायें ।

श्री बागड़ी : मीटिंग की बात के पहले आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिये । मुझे गिला है आप से थोड़ा सुन लीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो रोज रहता है ।

श्री बागड़ी : रोज रहता है, आप पैदा करते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये ।

श्री बागड़ी : 58 के अन्तर्गत अधिकार है मेम्बर का । आप उसको नहीं रोक सकते । वह ठीक है अध्यक्ष का हुकुम होता है लेकिन मनमानी नहीं होती, कुछ कायदे कानून के अन्दर होता है । इसका क्या मतलब कि कमरे में आइये ? मैं नहीं आता । लोक-सभा में मेरा कहने का अधिकार है ।

12.42 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha—

"In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Customs (Amendment) Bill, 1966, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 16th August, 1966, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

12.42-1/2 hrs.

DELHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla) : On behalf of Shri Gulzarilal Nanda, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957 and to make certain minor and consequential amendments to the Indian Trusts Act, 1882 and the Delhi Development Act, 1957.

Mr. Speaker : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957 and to make certain minor and consequential amendments to the Indian Trusts Act, 1882 and the Delhi Development Act, 1957."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla : I introduce the Bill.

12.43 hrs.

ROAD TRANSPORT CORPORATIONS (AMENDMENT) BILL*

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): On behalf of Shri Gulzarilal Nanda I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Road Transport Corporations Act, 1950.

Mr. Speaker : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Road Transport Corporations Act, 1950."

The motion was adopted.

---

*Published in Gazette of India Extra-ordinary Part II, section 2, dated 29-8 66

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla : I introduce the Bill.

12.43-½ hrs.

DELHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (VALIDATION OF ELECTRICITY TAX) BILL*

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): On behalf of Shri Gulzarilal Nanda, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to validate the imposition and collection of certain taxes on the consumption or sale of electricity by the Delhi Municipal Corporation.

Mr. Speaker : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to validate the imposition and collection of certain taxes on the consumption or sale of electricity by the Delhi Municipal Corporation."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I introduce the Bill.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore) : On a point of clarification, Sir. Why are all these new Bills being introduced? Already we have a large number of outstanding Bills to be passed. What is the reason for introducing these new Bills? The other day, Mr. Kamath and myself raised this point with the Leader of the House. Why are all these new Bills being introduced when we have already so many outstanding Bills to be passed? No reply ?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: We want to put them in queue.

12.44 hrs.

ELECTRICITY (SUPPLY) SECOND AMENDMENT BILL*

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): On behalf of Shri Gulzarilal Nanda, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore) : Sir, we have already passed an amending Bill to this Electricity (Supply) Act in this very session. He is introducing again another amending Bill now. I do not know what has happened to this Government. In this very session, we passed an amending Bill to this very Act.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central) : Is it permissible under the rules or under your discretion to allow the introduction of another amending Bill in the same session?

Mr. Speaker : This is a second amendment. The question is:

"The leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948.

The motion was adopted.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla : I introduce† the Bill.

12.45 hrs.

DELHI WATER SUPPLY AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL BILL*

The Depty Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): One behalf of Shri Gulzarilal Nanda, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of a Board for the maintenance, development, and regulation of water supply and sewage services in the Union territory of Delhi and for matters connected therewith.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 29-8-66.

Here, I may also point out that clause 36 of this Bill which involves an expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India had to be printed in bold type but by an error on the part of the printing press, it has not been printed in bold type. Under rule 69(2) I am bringing this matter through you, Sir, to the notice of the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad) : Arising out of the clarification made by the Minister, if I heard him aright, he said that somebody in the press was responsible for it. Everywhere some human element, human failure, comes in, and it is this passed off without any action being taken against anybody. That is what happens.

Mr. Speaker : Rule 69(2) allows that it might be mentioned in the House with the permission of the Speaker.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath : He must make an inquiry as to how it happened.

Mr. Speaker : The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of a Board for the maintenance, development and regulation of water supply and sewerage serviecs in the Union territory of Delhi and for matters connected therewith.

The motion was adopted.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I introduce† the Bill.

Mr. Speaker : All his Bills are introduced?

Shri V. C. Shukla: Yes.

12.46 hrs.

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (AMENDMENT) BILL*

The Minister of Law (Shri G. S. Pathak): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1950 and the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampur) : May we know what is the intention of the Government? Will it be passed in this session or at least by this Parliament? This is an important Bill which affects the election process and the elections are impending.

Shri G. S. Pathak : We propose to move a motion for reference to the Joint Committee in this session.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur) : This amending Bill is being brought forward after due consultation with the political parties. The Minister says that it will be referred to a Joint Committee. Our experience is that sometimes the Joint Committee asks for an extension of time. This is an important Bill and the elections are impending. Can we get an assurance that it will be passed in this Parliament at least?

Mr. Speaker : He wants to know whether it will be passed before the elecions.

Shri G. S. Pathak : Yes.

Mr. Speaker : The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1950 and the Representation of the People Act, 1951."

The motion was adopted.

Shri G. S. Pathak : I introduce the Bill.

---

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 29-8-66.

12.48 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (TWENTY-FIRST) AMENDMENT BILL*

The Minister of Law (Shri G. S. Pathak) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

Mr. Speaker : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

Shi G. S. Pathak : I introduce the Bill.

DELHI WATER SUPPLY AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL BILL—*Contd.*

Mr. Speaker : Shri Subramaniam.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati) : Sir, the Bill mentioned at item No. 12 is not introduced.

Mr. Speaker : It has been done.

Shri Hem Barua : By mistake, it was skipped over.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla : I have moved the Bill mentioned at item 12.

Mr. Speaker : I enquired from him whether he had done it in every case, and he said, 'Yes'.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla : This is the very Bill about which I mentioned that clause 36 was to be printed in bold type but by an error it was not done.

Mr. Speaker : It was in that connection that he had mentioned the clause. Anyhow, if there is a doubt, I would put it again to the House.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur) : He is doing it on behalf of Shri Nanda. Whatever he does, he does on behalf of Shri Nanda. Let him be sure.

Mr. Speaker : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of a Board for the maintenance, development and regulation of water supply and sewerage services in the Union territory of Delhi and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla : I introduce the Bill.

12.50 hrs.

ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri C. Subramaniam) : [Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move† :

"That the Bill further to amend the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 be taken into consideration."

This Bill is intended to replace the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966, promulgated by the President on the 12th July, 1966, the life of which would expire by about the beginning of next month. During the last year we have had to face a very serious situation as a result of the unprecedented drought.

12.50 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The situation was kept under control without undue distress developing over large parts of the country, by undertaking unprecedented commitments about distribution of foodgrains at reasonable prices. While our aim is to ensure self-sufficiency by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan, in the context of the situation

†Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 29-8-66.

†Moved with the recommendation of the President.

of shortage, which is likely to be with us for another few years, Government have to assume a positive and active role in holding the price-line, minimising consumer distress, and organise a system of distribution with a view to achieving as far as possible equality of sacrifice between the different States.

During the last year, the quantities distributed from the Central stocks came to over 8 million tonnes. During the current year the quantities distributed from Central stocks are likely to be of the order of 12 million tonnes. To sustain this system of distribution, it is essential fo Government to acquire as large a part of the marketable surplus of the indigenous production as possible and supplement it only to the extent necessary by imports from abroad. We have to reduce gradually our dependence on imports and stand on our own feet.

A policy of procurement by levy on millers and dealers is necessary, but what is more necessary is to procure foodgrains at the source of production. Once the crop moves out of the farm, it is very difficult to locate it and the chances of leakage from levy become greater. One important ingredient of successful procurement policy is that the procurement levy should be collected when the harvest is gathered by the farmer. It is only at that time that maximum results can be achieved and the stocks thus acquired kept for the lean months.

This measure essentially seeks to achieve this end. As the law stands at present, Government have the power to requisition stocks under section 3(2) of the Act from millers, dealers, producers etc. But under the existing law, Government have to pay the price prevailing on the date of the acquisition unless they first issue a notification controlling the prices.

In their report submitted last year, the Agricultural Prices Commission had advised that it was disadvantageous to have legally fixed maximum prices continuously in force. Fixation of maximum prices, according to the Commission, must remain an *ad hoc* emergency instrument to be used in extreme situations for short periods.

In order to meet this difficulty, levy orders which were isued by a number of deficit States took advantage of the provisions in the Defence of India Rules and fixed Government purchase prices only without fixation of maximum controlled prices for normal commercial transactions. Under the provisions of the Defence of India Rules, the price payable could be fixed having regard to the maximum controlled prices, if any, and the price prevailing or likely to prevail during the post-harvest period in the area concerned. In practice this meant that the prices could be fixed for Government purchases beforehand on the basis of the anticipated judgment about the likely post-harvest prices. While Government could take over these stocks for the purpose of maintaining or increasing the supplies of foodgrains, the producer was left the liberty to dispose of the remaining portion of his produce at the prevailing market prices.

With the decision to restrict the future application of the Defence of India Act only in some border areas and for purposes connected only with the defence of India and civil defence etc., use cannot be made of these provisions of the Defence of India Rules. In order that a vacuum was not created in the States in which these provisions were being made use of, these powers were retained by the issue of an ordinance and it is now proposed to take these powers as a part of the Essential Commodities Act. These powers would help to maintain procurement operations at the same tempo to which they were kept last year which was an exceptionally difficult year.

As the House is aware, a committee has been appointed to examine the entire question of food policy and zonal restrictions. In the context of the difficult food situation which we are facing,

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

some controls would, however, have to be continued in the foreseeable future. Moreover, statutory rationing has been introduced over large parts of the country and control on movement of foodgrains from and to these areas is an essential part of such schemes. Anti-social elements like hoarders and smugglers have been working to defeat the purposes behind the promulgation of these measures and they need to be curbed by more stringent provisions.

The Act is being amended to make appropriate provisions analogous to those under rule 125(8) of the Defence of India Rules. Under this amendment, powers would be given to the collectors of the districts to order confiscation of foodgrains etc. where they are satisfied that any control order relating to these articles has been contravened. It will, however, be incumbent on the executive authority to follow the elementary rules of natural justice and to give the person concerned full opportunity of being heard before an order is passed. These provisions would help in speedy and effective curbs on hoarders and other anti-social elements. But I am aware of the fact that objections have been raised on the ground that this provision is too wide, and it is particularly likely to affect the producers. I am having an open mind with regard to that. In the course of the discussion, if points are made regarding this, I am prepared to take note of them, and if any amendment is necessary, I shall bring forward that amendment keeping in line with the suggestions made in the House. It is not the intention of Government that agricultural producers, particularly the small producers, should be harassed by any provisions of this Bill. So I shall take care to see that if there are any provisions here which are likely to affect particularly the small producers, they will be properly amended so that there would not be any harassment as far as they are concerned.

श्री ब्रज बिहारी मेहरोत्रा (बिल्हौर) : मंत्री महोदय, छोटे प्रोड्यूसर और बड़े प्रोडयूसर में फर्क न करिये।

Shri C. Subramaniam. The Act as it stands at present allows the courts to order forfeiture only of those commodities in respect of which an order has been contravened. It is now proposed that in addition to the foodgrains, the packages, the coverings, in which these are carried, and the vehicles, animals etc. used for the transport may also be forfeited. In ordering forfeiture full discretion has been left to the courts not to order forfeiture where they consider that such forfeiture is not necessary.

I commend the provisions of the Bill for the consideration of the House.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh (Parbhani) : We have to request you to allot more time for this Bill. It is a very important Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : First, let me place the motion before the House.

Some hon. Members : Time should be extended.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Motion moved :

> That the Bill further to amend the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 be taken into consideration.".

There is an amendment seeking to circulate the Bill for eliciting opinion thereon, which has been tabled by Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey. Is he moving it?

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey (Salempur): Yes.

I beg to move :

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 30th November, 1966."

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath : (Hoshangabad) : How much time has been allotted for this Bill ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : 4 hours have been allotted for the discussion and passing of this Bill.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh : The time should be extended.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Shall we have 3 hours for the general discussion and 1 hour for the clause-by-cluase consideration and the third reading ?

Shri P. R. Patel (Patan) : Let it be 5 hours for the general discussion and 2 hours for the clause-by-clause consideration and the third reading.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra (Motihari) : The time should be extended, because this is a very important Bill.

Shri P. R. Patel : If the hon. Minister could at least exempt the cultivators, then there would be no difficulty.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : The House has already taken a decision that no extension of time should be granted for any Bill, so that we may be able to finish the agenda that we have set before ourselves during this session. I would like to remind the House of that decision.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath : There is one hour up your sleeve always.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : If the house is prepared to sit late, I have no objection.

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur) : Yes, we can sit late.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : If the House sits till 6 p.m. I have no objection. But we must finish this Bill today at 6 p.m.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath : If necessary, we can sit even up to 8 p.m.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : I think we may have 4 hours for the general discussion and 1 hour for the clause-by-clause consi deration and the third reading.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor) : We may have 3 hours for the general discussion and 2 hours for the clause-by-clause consideration and the third reading.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh : We should have 4 hours for the general discussion and 4 hours for the other stages.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : I would request hon. Members not to take more than 10 or 12 minutes each.

Shri Ranga : Let me state quite clearly at the very outset that I am opposed to this Bill and its mother Act also, because I am opposed to the system of controls that this Government has brought into this country.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur) : What is my hon. friend's alternative ?

Shri Ranga : I hold that it is because of this system that they have introduced during all these years and the inefficient, wrong and corrupt administration that they have saddled this country with in order to enforce the provisions of this system that we are faced with the present food situation.

Again and again, Government have promised that they would enable the country to achieve self-sufficiency in food. They had also promised that once we were somewhere within sight of self-sufficiency, all the controls would go. During all these seventeen years, they have failed in this. From the very beginning, even when the First Five Year Plan was brought in with provision for the continuation of this system I was opposed to this.

Even earlier, Mahatma Gandhi was opposed to it. As we all know, he mobi-

[Shri Ranga]

lised public opinion in this country against this system of controls and compulsory procurement and fixation of prices and confiscation of foodgrains. He was opposed to all these evils when he was alive, and when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was not prepared to accept either his advice or the advice of those of us in this House who were interested in the agriculturists, and when he refused to accept Gandhiji's own advice, Gandhiji was obliged to threaten him that he would go on a hunger strike. It was only then that Pandit Nehru was willing to let Rajen Babu, the then Food Minister, give up controls.

Then again they brought back controls. Some of us had to fight against it. We left the Congress and fought the Congress also on this issue in the 1952 elections. In Madras, as good fortune would have it, the Congress came to be defeated, and afterwards we helped the Congress in Madras to resume power only on the moral assurance that they would put an end to this system. Rajaji, who was then Chief Minister had the moral and political courage also to see that these controls were removed. At that time, my hon. friend, the present Food Minister, was also the Food and Finance Minister there, and as he does now, he was then acting obediently according to the dictates of his own Cabinet and he helped in removing controls at that time. Now once again these controls have come. They have been having their for some years.

What is the consequence of these controls. It is not only I who fought the Congress on this issue all this time and on similar issues affecting the peasants' welfare —on this issue I have totally differed from them and have left the Congress— but the AICC not once but several times discussed this issue of zonal restrictions and zonal controls and had even gone on record as in favour of their removal. My hon. friend promised them, when he was forced again by that political power, to look to the metter again very seriouly and very carefully. But somehow they get round their own AICC. They appointed a committee it has been going into this matter in such a leisurely fashion that I daresay that they would not be able to submit their report before the next general elections.

Shri C. Subramamaniam : Within a week or ten days.

Shru Ranga : Our 15 days is one day on the moon; according to the dictionary or the chronology of the *Panchang* for this Government, one day would be one year or two years. Anyhow that committee was appointed and they staved off a decision within their own party. I appeal to the conscience of my hon. friend and I appeal specially to that large number of the Congress menbers; out of 370, easily 200 hail from rural areas and of them more than 100 ought to be genuinely interested in the welfare of peasants. They know only too well that zonal restrictions have failed miserably and have worsened the food situation. They have queered the pitch so far as a solution of the very serious problem of food supply is concerned.

When would they go? They have stopped at the State level, restriction between one State and another. When I put a question sometime ago, my hon. friend said that he made enquiries and came to know that it would be illegal for District Collectors to ban movement of foodgrains from one district to another. In pursuance of that, for a few days in Andhra Pradesh, the Collectors gave up their powers. But now he wants to clothe the Collectors not only with that much of power but also the power to confiscate foodgrains and other edible commodities like oils and oilseeds; not only that, they are to be empowered to confiscate the means of conveyance, that is, the lorries and various other means of transport. It has not stopped at the district level. Recently I was in my constituency, and I was told that between one taluk and another, the tehsildars themselves have been now clothed with these power of the District Collectors and RDOS or divisional officers.

So there is no end to the mischief that can be set in train by these controls and no limit

to their authority. What is the authority they want to take? They want to give the Collector the power to confiiscate foodgra in wherever they are found and not kept according to their dictates, according to their own rules or decisions; not only that,they can confiscate the conveyance including bullock-carts, even the donkeys or mules on which they are carried and also the camels in the desert. I do not know if they will spare the head-loaders because they happen to be human beings. But whatever be the head-loads, they would be confiscated.

In all conscience, how did it become possible for my hon. friend, who comes from the agriculturist section of our society, to allow these clauses to be incorporatied in this Bill? Was he asleep or was he preoccuped with the number of privilege motions that were being raised in the House so that he could not spare a bit of his intelligence to see whether this is conscionable or not? So many reasons there are why we should ask him to resign. This is, according to me, the biggest and the most justifiable reason to ask the ruling party to dismiss a Minister like this and all the rest of the ministers also who are supposed to be co-operating with him. Even think, to imagine giving this power to the collecton to confiscate is unreasonable.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, (Community Development and Cooperation Shri Shinde) : This is approved by the Cabinet.

Shri Ranga: I do not know how my hon. friend has lent his name to such a proposition. He comes and says, because he was taken to task in his party by quite number of agriculturist members that he is prepared to keep an open mind. Why did it at all come up? I think he did not discuss it at all with his secretariat. If he did, he not apply his intelligence. If his intelligence was working, it was busy with other things not connected with the welfare of peasants.

The aspect of confiscation has a peculiar odour about it. Even today, they have got that power-- they say so. But have they confiscated any lorries? No. Why? Because rich people enjiyong the good will of certain sections of the ruling party have become partners with these people who are running these foodgrains from one state to another, from one district to another, from one talk to any other. They have become partners with these lorry loaders, lorry conveyors I was told that quite a number of them were very close to Ministers. Whether Ministers themselves were partners or not, I do not know. But they were very closed to Ministers in some areas. Even between Madras and Andhra and between Andhra and Mysore, these things were happening.

It is not enough that Government should clothe themselves with these drastic powers these very bad powers. They are not in a position to enforce any of these powers in a proper manner against some of those people in whom they are interested politically or financially and when they come to be involved So on the count that this is unconscionable on the court that it cannot be enforced and on the court that when it is enforced, they are too cruel and enforce it only against the smaller fry and helpless people, I say that these powers ought not to be given to Government.

Then again, they want to give the appellate authority to Sate Governments. We know how bady Stae Governments have been functioning. I do not wish to go too much into that. But we know too well how a civilised government should act and how these governments would act, the uncivilised state governments that we have. Therefore, we want the courts to be brought in and not the state governments as appellate authority. I am glad to find that quite a large number of our friends on the Congress side are of the same view; I hope my hon. friend would accede to our plea that the appellate authority should not be vested with state governments but with the courts themselves.

My. hon. friend said there were hoarders. Let him be very clear as to whom he is going to consider as hoarders. These friends of the Communist Party would like

[Shri Ranga]

him to consider even the ordinary peasants themselves to be hoarders. I have raised my voice again and again in the past and I raise it once again that it would be a sacrilege to consider peasants to be hoarders, to consider as hoarder any agriculturist who produces foodgrains and other edible commodities just because he has got the sense, the wisdom, the capacity, the foresight, the thrift, to be capable of keeping as much of his surplus as possible in anticipation of a reasonable price, a satisfactory price. Indeed, if my hon. friend is really sincere, and the whole of his Ministry also, they should see that proper incentives are provided to our peasants to have staying capacity to enable them to earn enough through their agriculture; they should welcome the capacity of more and more of these peasants to keep their surplus foodgrains, surplus agricultural commodities with themselves in proper storage in anticipation of reasonable, decent and remunerative prices, and that has been the unanimous recommendation made by every economist of any repute during all these....

Shri Khadilkar (Khed) : Can you quote any authority for this?

Shri Ranga : My hon. friend Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru once quoted the Report of the Linlithgow Commssion. Let him read that, let him read the reports of the Foodgrains Prices Committees appointed by the Government. If Mr. Khadilkar, the neo-Communist, were to come to maintain, if he has the hardihood to maintain that it would be wrong....(*Interruptions*)

I have not called him a Communist, therefore you need not be afraid.

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda) : I am not a neo-Communist. (*Interruptions*)

Shri Ranga : I do not know what you are saying, I am not bothered, don't waste my time now.

If my hon. friend were to maintain that it is wrong for a peasant to keep in store with himself the surplus commodities in anticipation of proper prices, remunerative prices and decent prices....(*Interruptions*)

Shri Khadilkar : The hon. Member will admit that at a time of starvation it is a crime.

Shri Ranga : ..if he were to consider it a crime, I hold him to be a criminal.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Please withdraw that word. He should not call anybody criminal.

Shri Ranga : I have not called him a criminal. Have you followed what I said? It is parenthetical—if he were to hold that view. Does that mean I call him a criminal? No. Let him say he does not hold that view.

Whoever holds that view, I consider him to be a social criminal, I have no qualms of conscience in regard to that matter at all. Therefore, it would be wrong for my hon. friend to accept the view that it is now propounded by my friend Shri Khadilkar.

I want to co-operate with you. I know how much time I have got. I am not going to waste my time arguing over it now.

Procurement at harvest time my hon. friend wants to achieve now. I have no objection provided he satisfies certain conditions. The price that he is going to fix should be a reasonable one, a decent one, at least it should be a remunerative one even if it cannot be more than remunerative.

How is he going to fix it? He has got his Agricultural Prices Commission, let them discuss it, let them state on what principles they are going to fix it. Is it going to be in relation to the general price structure in this country, the inflationary spiral that is going up here, the dearness allowances that are being granted to varous sections of the people including Government employees? Whatever price Govern-

ment is going to fix, let it be in with all these factors. If, on the other hand, they were to fix it in an arbitrary manner, as they have been doing during all these years, without at any time taking the responsibility of investigating what the remunerative price is, then I wish to lodge my protest on behalf of the peasants.

Even at that price, I am glad he is not going to claim all the foodgrains that the producers would be raising from their fields. How much ? It must be out of the disposable surplus. How is the disposable surplus going to be fixed ? It has got to be fixed only after making allowance for whatever foodgrains would be needed for the maintenance of the peasant's family and also whatever grain he has got to give out to agricultural labour when he employes them during the agricultural seasons. Let them make by all means proper calculations. This has got to be deducted from out of the total surplus.

How are they going to estimate the surplus ? They are going to fix it by crop cutting experiments. Our experience with these crop cutting experiments has not been very satisfactory, nor is it happy. Let my hon. friend say that a proper deduction—how much I cannot say now—will be made from out of the calculations given to them by crop cutting experiments, and also in the light of the earlier estimates made by the Food Ministry themselves at the State level as well as here, and in between let them always, whenever they have got to make any choice at all, make the choice more in favour of the peasant than in favour of themselves.

After having reached the disposable surplus, let them say that they do not claim more than half of it for the Government's share. The rest of it let the peasants be free to sell in the open market. Let there be an open market as well as this. Then, let the Foodgrains Corporation come forward with sufficient funds in order to take charge of the foodgrains, of the procurable foodgrains, from the peasants. Whatever they fix, let it not be taken over then and there, let the money be offered to them on guarantee that the foodgrains would be placed at the disposal of the Government whenever the need arises. Then alone it would be possible for my hon. friend to prevent ricemill owners from exploiting the peasants. Otherwise the rice mill owners will exploit them.

Now, there are so many other things to be said. When these various clauses come up for discussion, I hope to present before the House the various other experiences that I have and also the ideas that would like to place before the Government for their consideration. In conclusion, let me say that today their procurement policy, their zonal restrictions policy and the actual implementation of this zonal restriction degenerating itself into restrictions between taluk and taluk and district and district, these have become the main causes for the real troubles that our people are suffering from in regard to food not only in the scarcity-ridden areas, but also over the whole of this country. Towns are going without food. And then belt areas, and villages within these belt areas between one State and another, between one district and another, are formed to a depth of ten miles going round the whole of that border; —This country has been divided up into so many district borders—in all these district borders, in these belt areas, people are suffering, people of all classes are suffering, foodgrains are not being allowed to go in or come out, and they are condemned into a kind of mass detention within those zones. Let him give consideration for the relief of these people.

Shri Rane (Buldana) : It is my painful duty to pass some adverse comments on the Bill in the interests of the farmers and peasants, as I represent lakhs of farmers from my State as well as the whole of India

[Shri Rane]

When I make these adverse comments I do not hold any brief for the big traders, hoarders, profiteers or blackmarketeers but as a representative of the farmers I feel that the provisions of the Bill will be applied to the agriculturists and they will be brought under the mischief of the provisions of this Bill. If the Bill as it is is enacted into law, it will be a powerful weapon in the hands of the local officers and petty officials to harass the peasants. Secondly, this Bill is going to affect the interests of the grower in as much as it seeks to procure foodgrains at the lowest price, immediately after the harvest. Thirdly, I feel that this Act will be a source of rampant corruption and if I may be allowed to say, it will be a high yielding variety of seed for corruption. I think this Bill will be a self-defeating Bill. If you rigorously apply the Bill. The acreage under foodgrains and oil seeds will shrink automatically and as the area shrinks, their prices will rise and the object of the Government will be defeated. Besides, I feel that if the matter goes to a court of law, the Act will be held *ultra vires* of the Constitution. According to my humble opinion, it offends articles 13 and 14 and also 19 and 31. The provisions of this Bill are discriminatory as it seeks to give one treatment to the producers of oil seeds and foodgrains and the dealers of these commodities as against the producers and dealers in other Commodities. Section 2 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 define the essential commodities. They are about eleven. Section 3A gives the power to fix prices for which the producers are entitled. Here different principles for prices are set out. Here in this Bill the prices during the post-harvest period are sought to be given. It means that the agriculturist or the trader, whoever may come under that order, will only get the lowest price that prevails immediately after the harvest. Thirdly, section 7 of the Act gives power to the court for forefeiture of the whole or part. That is in the original Act. Now, here clause 3 says that the district magistrate can confiscate the whole of it. My submission is that this is discriminatory attitude and it offends articles 13 and 14, of the Constitution. As regards the price or confiscation, I submit that Article 19 and 31 are offended. I submit that article 19(5) of the Constiituion says that Government or Parliament can pass law but there must be reasonable restriction but here we find that the powers are unrestricted. Government can lay down the restrictions. Article 19 allows a person to hold and dispose of property but subject to reasonable restriction. But here in this Bill, he is not given that right; the whole property is confiscated without paying anything by way of compensation. According to article 31, he must be paid compensation, maybe, nominal but he must be paid compensation. Looking to all these things, I submit that clauses 2, 3, 4 and 5 are all discriminatory and against the provisions of the Constitution. It is my humble view; I cannot be dogmatic on the point of law; but I feel that if you do not give any compensation, it may be held *ultra vires* of the Constitution.

Of course I share the anxiety of the Government in holding the price line. But why have the prices gone up? I think it is their own creation. My submission is that prices have gone up like anything as soon as the zonal system was introduced. Just take the prices before March 1964 and from 1961 to 1964, examine the prices and see what has become after the introduction of the zones? As long as you do not abolish these zones and do not allow the free movement throughout India, prices are not going to come down. That is my firm view. I have stated it in this House before but the Government is reluctant to move in this matter; perhaps they are not willing to go against the views of the Chief Ministers because the Chief Ministers of the surplus

states have some vested interests. Let us examine the trend of price rise after the introduction of the zones and see how they have risen. I can tell you the prices in Maharashtra are 200 per cent of what prevail in Punjab or Rajasthan or M.P. This year because of drought in M.P. prices have gone up but as soon as the food zones were introduced, prices went up and the Government is not doing anything or is not willing to take any step to abolish the zones.

As long as agriculturists do not produce more, prices are not going to come down. But how to increase production? Government is sitting tight upon its control and price policies. My friend Mr. Ranga has stated that the Committees have stated that a remunerative and incentive price should be given. I shall tell Mr. Khadilkar : take any committee. There was the V. T. Krishnamachari sub-committee's report; it was there in 1946; from those days. 8 or 9 committees have sat and almot all committees have unanimously ecommended that a fair, remunerative and incentive price should be given to the growers but the Government has not taken any decision. Now, some other committee is sitting to examine the whole aspect. Several committees have examined it; the agricultural price commission was there but it heard the Chief Ministers' views and decided prices on *ad hoc* basis. This is not going to help the Government or even contribute to better procurement of foodgrains. I know the hon. Minister has a soft heart for the farmers and he himself thinks that an incentive price should be given to farmer. I cannot say, but perhaps he must be helpless. As long as remunerative and incentive prices are not given to the agriculturist, I do not think there will be any more production and in those circumstances prices are bound to rise since stocks will not be there. Fair price shops are not there and people do not get food as they require. Since they do not get the food they req e from the fair price shops, the prices are bound to go up. I can say about Maharashtra that from January to June people in my district were able to get only one kilo or two kilos per head for the whole month. How do you expect that the prices will come down ? It is impossible for the prices to come down when the people are not getting foodgrains from the fair price shops and therefore they have to go elsewhere to purchase the foodgrains at any price.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up. He may speak again on the amendments.

Shri Rane : I have given many amendments. Since you have rung the bell, before I sit down, I would only appeal to the Minister that at least in the interests of the growers and families of the farmers this Bill should not apply to the farmers. Of course, if a farmer produces 100, 150 or 200 quintals it can be applied to him and I have no objection. But at least it should not be applied to the small farmer who will be able to produce only 15 to 20 quintals. You are at liberty to pass a levy order or a procurement order. I have nothing to say about levy or procurement order. If however you want to confiscate their foodgrains without levy or without procurement, I think this is most unjust and the provisions are arbitrary. With these remarks, I would appeal to the hon. Minister to remove these hardships.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : उपाध्यक्ष जी, यह बिल जो एसेन्शल कमोडिटीज के लिये आया है, यह बिलकुल किसान विरोधी है और किसान विरोधी के मायने हैं कि यह बिलकुल देश विरोधी है, क्योंकि देश की 80 फीसदी जनता किसान है जो गांवों में बसती है, उसमें मजदूर भी शामिल हैं, जो खेती में काम करते हैं। इसलिये यह बिलकुल देश विरोधी बिल है। इसलिये मैं मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि इस बिल को इस तरह से लाकर आप किसानों का अहित कर रहे हैं। इस बिल में दो-तीन चीजें ऐसी हैं जो बहुत आपत्तिजनक हैं। "No notification in respect of foodgrains" जिस फूड ग्रेन के बारे में नोटिस निकाला गया हो, या नोटिस न भी निकाला गया हो, उसको

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

भी सरकारी नौकर जाकर ले लेंगे। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम पैदा करें और सरकारी नौकर आकर उसको उठा ले जायें। कभी आपने ऐसा नहीं देखा होगा कि सेठों का जो बैंक बैलेंस होता है, उनकी मोटरगाड़ी, उनके मकान, उनके कल-कारखाने कोई भी जबरदस्ती करके ले सकता है, लेकिन किसान कमजोर जाति का है, इसलिये उस पर छड़ी चलती है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि इसमें लिखा है कि इसकी कीमत कैसे तय होगी—इसके लिये पोस्ट-हारवेस्ट पीरियड रखा गया है और इसके लिये तीन महीने का समय रखा गया है। मंत्री जी ने उसमें अमेण्डमेन्ट दी है कि इसको चार महीने कर दिया जाय। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, चार महीने का समय तो किसान को काटने से लेकर जब तक किसान गल्ला अपने घर में ले जाता है, उसमें ही चार महीने का समय लग जाता है। हमारे एरिया में तो तीन महीने का समय लगता है, लेकिन कमलनाथ जी तिवारी जहां रहते हैं, वहां चार महीने लगते हैं। वह काफी सस्ता समय होता है और उसी के हिसाब से किसान को उस गल्ले की कीमत मिलेगी और सबसे जबरदस्त बात यह है कि सरकारी नौकर जायेंगे, किसान के घर से जबरदस्ती उस गल्ले को कन्फिस्केट कर लेंगे। हमारे यहां एक कहावत है—

"जाके रोटी सो वन वन फिरे फकिरवा, ठोक ठोक खाय।"

हम गल्ले को पैदा करें और सरकारी नौकर उसको खींच कर जबरदस्ती ले जायें, यह तो उचित बात नहीं है। इसमें कहते हैं कि यह क्राम स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट करेगी, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट क्या करेगी, किसी जगह वह कलेक्टर को कह देंगे, किसी जगह मजिस्ट्रेट को कह देंगे, मजिस्ट्रेट इसको एस० पी० को सौंप देंगे, और इस तरह से पुलिस हैडक्वार्टर्स से 10–12 कांस्टेबिल्स को बस में लादकर किसान के घर में पहुंच जायेंगे। हमारे जिले में ऐसा हुआ है, मैं कोई नई बात नहीं कह रहा हूं। जब इस प्रकार की लेवी का आर्डर डिफेन्स आफ इन्डिया रूल्स के अन्तर्गत निकाला गया, तो 10 किसान मेरे घर में दौड़े आये, घर-घर कांपते थे, हम से कहा कि कल जेल में जायेंगे, आपके यहां इसीलिये आ गये हैं कि आप बचा सकते हैं, हमारी जान बचाओ। उसके बाद मैंने बयान दिया कि यह लैवी का आर्डर खराब है, यह नहीं होना चाहिये। फिर हमारे चीफ़ मिनिस्टर साहब ने मेहरबानी करके उसको ढीला कर दिया।

यहां पर इस बिल का पास करना तो एक हुक्मनामा है, पार्लियामेन्ट में तो यह बिल पास हो जायेगा, लेकिन इसका असर गांवों पर हमारे किसानों पर पड़ेगा। मैं चाहता हूं कि सुब्रह्मण्यम् साहब जरा इस बात को समझें कि इसका असर क्या होगा और किस हद तक होगा।

एक बात मैं आपको और बताना चाहता हूं कि इससे प्रोडक्शन कम हो जायेगा। जैसे दूध देने वाली गाय को घरों में पाला जाता है, तब वह दूध देती है। अगर उसको एक छड़ी मार दें, तो उसका क्या नतीजा होता है, वह दूध कम देगी। जब गाय को अच्छी तरह से पालते हैं, उसकी सेवा करते हैं, तब वह दूध देती है, इसी तरह से गांव वालों के साथ ऐसा व्यवहार करेंगे, तो उससे क्या नतीजा होगा, आपका प्रोडक्शन, उत्पादन कम हो जायेगा। किसान सोचेंगे कि इसका क्या मतलब है, हम पैदा करें और हमारे घर से वह जबरदस्ती ले जायें। इसमें तो सरकार को चाहिये कि वह किसानों की मदद करें, उनको इन्सेन्टिव दे, जितना वे पैदा करें, उसको उचित कीमत पर उन से ले। हमारी कांग्रेस संस्था ने, इसी दिल्ली में हमारा एक प्रस्ताव पास किया था, उसमें सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब भी मौजूद थे, हमारे स्वर्गीय लाल बहादुर शास्त्री भी मौजूद थे, कि किसानों को इन्टीग्रेटेड प्राइस दी जायेगी। लेकिन फिर भी कमीशन बना और पता नहीं कब तक

कमीशन आयेगा, लेकिन इस बिल में तो फोस्ट-इंटेड प्राइस की बात की गई है। न अपनी संस्था की बात मानते हैं और न किसानों के हित की बात करते हैं।

आज जैसी सूरत इस बिल की है, यह बिलकुल किसानों के हित में नहीं है, बिल्कुल बिलकुल किसानों के हित में नहीं है, इससे पैदावार नहीं बढ़ेगी, निश्चित रूप से यह पैदावार घट जायेगी। मैं एक बात और बताना चाहता हूं कि इसका नतीजा क्या होगा। इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि जो किसान अपने घरों में गल्ला रखते हैं, जब लैवी का आर्डर चलेगा तो वह उस गल्ले को अपने यहां से उठा कर दूसरे किसान के घर में, छोटे छोटे किसानों के घर में रख देंगे और इस तरह से खुद सरकार उनको बेइमान बनाती है, वे ईमानदारी से काम नहीं कर सकते। क्योंकि उनके मन में यह विचार है कि हम पैदा करें और हमारा यह गल्ला सरकार जबरदस्ती खींच कर ले जाय, यह उचित बात नहीं है।

पाटिल साहब जब फूड मिनिस्टर थे, वह भी कहते थे कि किसानों से कीमत के बारे में पूछा जाय। अभी हाल में 'इंटेस्टमेन' ने एक आर्टिकल में निकाला है, जिसका मतलब है कि कीमत में किसानों की बात मानी जाती है, लेकिन यहां पर तो इस बिल को सिर्फ सरकारी नौकरों ने बनाया है, मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या इसके लिये किसानों से पूछा गया, किसी किसान से पूछा गया, कि इस तरह का बिल हम बना रहे हैं, इसके लिये अपनी रजामन्दी दीजिये, किसी से नहीं पूछा गया। शिण्डे साहब खेतिहर हैं, उनसे पूछा गया, लेकिन वह तो यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं, उत्तर दिल्ली शहर में बैठे हुए हैं। सच पूछा जाय तो सरकार ने, इसके सरकारी नौकरों ने, सरकारी अफसरों ने शहरों को खिलाने के लिये, दिल्ली, कलकत्ता, बम्बई, मद्रास में रहने वाले लोगों को खिलाने के लिये इस बिल को बनाया है। हम पैदा करें और हमको डण्डे मार कर यह सरकार चाहती है कि उनको खिलाया जाय।

अभी रंगा साहब ने जो जो बातें कहां पर कहीं, उनकी बहुत सी बातों से तो मैं सहमत नहीं हूं, लेकिन कुछ बातें जो उन्होंने बताई हैं, वे वास्तव में किसानों के हक में हैं, वे ठीक बातें हैं। अगर इस समय किसानों के हित में काम नहीं किया गया, अगर इस बिल को ऐसे ही पास कर दिया गया तो मैं आपको बता देना चाहता हूं कि कांग्रेस बैंचों पर फिर इतने लोग आने वाले नहीं हैं। आज कांग्रेस बैंचों पर जितने आदमी हैं, मैं दावे के साथ कहता हूं कि अगर इसको पास कर दिया तो इतने आदमी आने वाले नहीं हैं। मैं किसान हूं और मैं दावे के साथ कहता हूं कि मेरा अपने गांव पर होल्ड है, क्यों मेरा अपने गांव पर होल्ड है, क्यों मेरा अपने इलाके पर होल्ड है, इसलिये कि उनके हितों की रक्षा करना मेरा कर्तव्य है। जिनके लिये मैं चुन कर आया हूं जिनके लिये मैंने अपनी सारी जिन्दगी लगाई है और जिनके लिये मैंने तमाम जिन्दगी आन्दोलन किया है, गांधी जी से पहले राजेन्द्र बाबू ने उस आन्दोलन को चलाया था, और फिर गांधी जी के जमाने में कांग्रेस ने हमेशा उस आन्दोलन को चलाया और किसानों के हितों को लेकर ही हम इस पार्लियामेन्ट में आये। अगर उनके हितों का ख्याल नहीं रखा गया तो फिर हम पार्लियामेन्ट के मेम्बर नहीं रह सकेंगे। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब, जो कि बड़े सुहृदय व्यक्ति हैं, अगर इस बिल को पास कराना चाहते हैं तो इसमें काफ़ी सुधार लावें, जिससे किसानों का भला हो। सरकारी नौकरों को इस प्रकार का अधिकार देने से यह नतीजा होता है कि वह घरों में जाकर किसान को, उसकी औरत और बच्चों को घर से बाहर निकाल देते हैं और फिर डण्डे के जोर से उसके घर में से अनाज खींच कर ले जाते हैं और इस तरह से बड़ा जुल्म होता है। इसलिये

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

मैं चाहता हूं कि अगर इस बिल को हम यहां पर पास करते हैं तो स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट को हम हिदायत दें कि स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट इस बिल को किस तरह से चलाये, ताकि किसान के साथ जुल्म न हो और इससे किसानों को लाभ पहुंचे।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका समय हो गया है।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : यह किसानों का बिल है और इसके लिये आपने सिर्फ चार घन्टे दिये हैं, जब कि शिपिंग कम्पनी के लिये आपने दो दिन दिये ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आपके दोस्त ने 30 मेम्बरों के नाम दिये हैं।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : शिपिंग कम्पनी के लिये दो दिन लगाये, जो कि पानी पर चलता है, न खाने को देता है। और न पीने को देता है। जबकि इसके लिये सिर्फ चार घन्टे रखे हैं। मैंने इस बिल में अमेंडमेंट मूव किये हैं, लेकिन मैं चाहता हूं कि मेरे अमेंडमेंट के बजाय हमारे मंत्री महोदय खुद ऐसे अमेंडमेंट लायें ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : जब अमेंडमेंट मूव हों तब आप इसको कहियेगा।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं तीन बातों की प्रामिज लेना चाहता हूं। एक तो यह कि सरकार जो लोगों के गल्ले को जबर्दस्ती लेगी उसमें किसानों को छूट दी जाये। किसानों को कोई न छुए। दूसरे कीमत के सम्बन्ध में। आज जो हर चीज की इन्फ्लेटेड प्राइस है और उनके दाम बढ़ते जाते हैं, उनके हिसाब से किसानों को दाम मिलने चाहियें। तीसरे यह कि जो भी सरकारी अफसर लेवी के हुक्मनामे को तामील करने के लिये भेजा जाये, उसमें कम से कम ऐसा सुधार करे कि किसानों को इस मामले में कांफिडेंस में लिया जाये। हर जिले में किसानों का संगठन होना चाहिये और उस संगठन के जीरये ही सरकार उनसे लेवी ले, जैसे कि फ्रांस और अमरीका में किसानों को बुलाकर पूछा जाता है कि तुमसे इदतना गल्ला लेना है, तुम बतलाओ कि तुम किस कीमत पर दोगे किस रेट पर दोगे। इस संगठन को डिस्ट्रिक्ट या तहसील में शुरू करके सरकार उसके जरिये से किसानों को कांफिडेंस में ले।

Shri Yallamanda Reddy (Markapur) : Sir, for solving the food problem, the basic issues which the Government should tackle are increased production, self-reliance, price controls, supply of food for the drought-affected areas and taking care of workers' interests. If these problems are not solved, simply by this Bill the Government is not going to solve the food problem in the country. Even before this Bill, the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 was there which contained so many provisions which the Government could have used for solving these problems, but the Government failed utterly and it never used those provisions for procuring foodgrains for supplying them to fair-price shops and for distributing them to the people who are very badly in need of foodgrains.

The other day in Bombay some 10 lakhs of people went on strike against rise in prices of foodgrains and demanding fair-price shops. Throughout the country there are so many *bandhs* and people are rising against the Government's food policy, because Government could not procure foodgrains and distribute them properly. We had *bandhs* in Kerala, Bengal, Maharashtra and U.P.; in fact, throughout the country, there are *bandhs* which the people are supporting, because of the Government's utter failure. The other day some people shamelessly came out with a statement in Bombay to crush those workers who went on strike because they wanted foodgrains and fair-price shops. Government could not solve their problems, but want to use the police, bullets and lathis. By using bullets, by issuing ordinances and by arresting people, you cannot suppress the people's movement. Government should come forward with a national policy for solving the food problem.

Mr. Subramaniam was saying that by the end of the fourth plan, we would be self-sufficient in foodgrains. They were telling the same thing in the Third Plan also. They could not do it, because they could not implement the real land reforms. For instance, there are 48 crores of acres of cultivable land in the country and they could bring into cultivation only about 33 crores of acres. There are still 15 crores of acres to be cultivated. This is because the land is in the hands of the landlords and Government is not taking any steps.

Recently a booklet has been distributed to MPs by the Planning Commission about land reforms in UAR. After genuine land reforms, they have been able to achieve the following increase in production; cotton 70%, wheat 80% and rice 100%. This Government have not learnt any lessons from this for implementing real land reforms and grow more food.

The Minister was telling that the price rise is due to drought. It is wrong, because in all the three plans, prices have been rising. Government asserted day by day that the prices should not rise. This is what is said in the third plan about rising prices :

> "Both these aspects were stressed in the First and the Second Plans, and various measures were taken in the course of these plans to correct or moderate undesirable trends. Prices, however, fluctuated widely in the First Plan period and they have shown a rising trend through the Second Plan period. At the commencement of the Third Plan, the levels of wholesale prices and cost of living are already high and it is essential to ensure that there is no accentuation of inflationary pressures in the course of the Third Plan and that the levels of living of the more vulnerable classes in society are safeguarded."

This is in the Third Plan. After the implementation of the Third Plan, prices have gone up still further.

I would like to quote the figures distributed by the statistical department. At the beginning of the Third Plan, the price level was very high. By March 1966, th price level rose by 36·5% while sale prices of food articles rose by 42·1% By the end of the Third Plan, the price of food articles rose by 50·7%. Regarding index numbers of wholesale prices, in 1952-53 it was 100 and in July 66 it was 164. For food, in July 66, it was 189. Therefore, price rise has been a chronic and contagious disease going on from the First Plan onwards. It is rising day by day. After devaluation, it has risen further. So, to say that because of drought prices rise is absolutely incorrect. The crux of the problem of rising prices is in the policies of the Government. So long as the Government are implementing pro-landlord, pro-hoarder and pro-profiteer policies, they cannot solve the problem and check price rise.

The provisions of the 1955 Act are there. Government are making appeals to the business community. They are announcing the prices over the radio. They are having some cells to keep track of the movement of prices. In this way, Government cannot solve the food problem. Really they do not like to implement the provisions of this Bill. They are just doing propaganda. before the country and in Parliament that they are going to do this and that. After the Bill is passed, they would not do anything against the landlords, the speculators, the profiteers and hoarders. How many tonnes of foodgrains have been procured by the Government all these years ? Is there a single instance where they have got foodgrains from the profiteers ? In Vijayawada when the Minister wanted some grains to be supplied by the millowners, they openly flouted the Act and the orders of the Minister. They said, we are not going to supply let him do whatever he likes. But the Minister could not do anything. He simply ran from Hyderabad to Vijayawada and requested the millowners to do this

[Shri Yallamanda Reddy]

and do that. Even then they refused to do it, because these hoarders, these profiteers, can never surrender their stocks only on appeals.

The hon. Minister said that because of drought conditions there were no market arrivals and, therefore, the prices were going up. I have here some figures which I have obtained from Government sources. These figures show that when production was going up from year to year the prices were also going up. These figures also indicate that when there was higher production the market arrivals were descreasing year by year. For instance, in 1960-61 the total market arrivals of rice 12463 thousand quintals and the total production was 33·7 million tons. In 1961-62 was total market arrivals was 13216 thousand quintals and the total production was 33·6 million tons. In 1962-63 12547 thousand quintals represented total market arrivals and 31·4 million tons was the total production. In 1963-64 the total market arrivals was 10,003 thousand quintals and 36·3 million tons total production. The total production of rice in 1964-65 went up as high as 38·1 million tons whereas the total market arrivals was only 7052 thousand quintals. Therefore, to say that because of drought conditions the market arrivals were less is not correct. These figures indicate that when production was going up market arrivals was gradually decreasing. That is because the hoarders, the landlords and the speculators were hoarding foodgrains in the hope that they will get better prices for their hoarded stocks. That is main reason. Unless and until this reason is realised by the Government unless and until this reason is removed by the Government, they are not, by passing such Acts, going to bring down the prices.

The real source for encouraging this sort of hoarding is the private banks which are financing the merchants, the profiteers and speculators. They advance so much money that they can hoard these foodgrains for any length of time and get any prices that they demand. That is how this sort of hoarding is on the increase and the prices are going up.

The Government also want to procure from the ryots. Are they sincere about procurement ? Are they doing real procurement at all? The Government have said so many times that they want to have a buffer stock of about six million tons. But do they have such stocks at all? They say they have procured only 27 lakh tons. Out of these 27 lakh tons only 8 lakh tons have been procured by the Food Corporation. That comes to roughly 2 per cent. The Minister has said so many times in this House that they have set up this Food Corporation for dealing with all these things. But the business transacted by this Food Corporation is very meagre.

As a matter of fact, the Government does not pay the real price to the poor farmers. Immediately after the harvest season, even during the harvest season itself, the poor peasants and middle-class peasants sell away their produce to the merchants and hoarders. At that time the Government keeps silent. The millowners, landlords and profiteers procure all the grains from the poor and middle-class peasants. Then the Government comes forward with a higher price. But these peasants have no grains. So he Government procures from these mil. wners and profiteers at a higher price. For instance, in Assam, the Government paid at n increased rate after all the foodgrains had gone from the poor and middle class peasants to the profiteers. When the stocks had already passed into the hands of hoarders and speculators, on June 9th the State Government raised the floor price of paddy from Rs. 13·50 to Rs. 19.00 a maund. The selling price of rice was raised to Rs. 32 a maund. Therefore, this Government do not give the proper price to the poor peasants because they cannot hoard their grains, they need money, soon after the harvest they sell their grains to pay their debtors. Therefore, the Government must make some provision to see that these people get a remunerative price.

Now what they do is, they wait for these people to sell their produce to the hoarders and speculators and then they procure from those hoarders, speculators and millowners who are the real hoarders, the landlords in the village side and millowners and profiteers in the towns, at a higher rate.

Before I end, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I would like to stress that the Government, instead of simply passing these Bills, should act in a genuine way. The provisions in the Essential Commodities Act must be used against the profiteers, the landlords, the hoarders and speculators and not against the people who are demanding their real food, who are wanting their ration. The workers in towns and agricultural labourers in the villages must be supplied foodgrains through fair price shops. Even after 19 years of independence they do not get their minimum requirements. It is the moral political obligation of this Government to see that everybody in this country is supplied his minimum requirements of foodgrains at reasonable rates. Therefore, I would like this Government to see that procurement is done in the season and it is distributed in such a way that it reaches every town and every small place in the country.

Sir, while I support these provisions, I request that care must be taken by this Government to see that poor peasants, middle class peasants and poor merchants are not harassed in any way.

Shri P. R. Patel : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is a very unhappy Bill which does disservice to the agricultural community of the country at large. The Bill is to arm the Government and the Government officers to compel the cultivators and others to sell off their produce to them. It gives powers to confiscate not only the foodgrains but the conveyance also and so many other things.

Sir, I speak on behalf of the cultivators of the country and the difficulties that they shall have to experience by this Bill. For the whole of my life I worked on the criminal side, in my legal practice, and I have conducted many cases wherein government servants misappropriated foodgrains and also money in the godowns. Embezzlements have been to such a large extent, it was said that everybody shared, from top to bottom. So here, in our country, when we see and we agree—it is an admitted fact that our machinery is inefficient, that it is corrupt, is it desirable to give more powers in the hands of these persons.

There are cooperatives. Well, Sir, they are as good as merchants—most of them. There are good societies but most of them are as good as merchants. When that is the position, would it be desirable to give more powers to the Government ? Well, the Communist Party may support this Bill. Because, they want only one thing, that the people should be dissatisfied with the Government. The passing of this Bill will create more dissatisfaction among the people against the Government and the Communists will be very happy. They are organising these *bandhs* to put the Government in a trap. I feel that by this action of theirs, by passing this Bill, and that too at the time of the elections, the Government are putting themselves in the trap laid by the Communist and other opposition parties.

14 hrs.

Under this Bill, Government can ask the cultivator to handover his produce, keeping with him only 5, 7 or 10 quintals, whatever is fixed. That being the case, who will decide what the cultivator has with him ? It will be left to the discretion of a lower officer who goes to the cultivator. So, it will result in corruption. Are we, by this Bill, going to ask the cultivators not to vote for the ruling party ? What is this idea behind this Bill ?

Shri Sidheshwar Prasad (Nalanda) : That is the idea behind the Bill.

Shri P. R. Patel : I do not understand it. Also, this Bill covers oilseeds and edible oils. So, everything produced by the cultivators will come under the purview of this Act. If you are taking over anything from the merchant community, I will not come in the way. If they are making

[Shri P. R. Patel]

huge profits, we should check them. Why should we allow the profiteers to flourish ? I am concerned only with the cultivators. So, I would request the Government to exclude cultivators from the purview of this Bill.

Of Course, I have gone through the proviso. The proviso says that there will be eno confiscation of the produce of an agriculturist. That means, if anything is forcibly taken away from the cultivator, he will be paid the price fixed by the Govenmnt. Well, uunder the Constitution also you will be required to pay when you take away something from a person.

Shri Shinde : May I inform the hon. Member that even in the original Act of 1955 the power of seizure was there ?

Shri P. R. Patel : It might have been there.

Shri Shinde : So, that is not under consideration at the moment.

Shri K. N. Tiwary (Bagaha) : The power of seizure was there, but there was no limit for the agriculturist. They could keep any quantity.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Order, order.

Shri P. R. Patel : Then, there is another thing. In the Third Five Year Plan, we promised the cultivators that they shall be guaranteed a remunerative minimum price. The cultivators will be at liberty to sell at higher prices, but the minimum remunerative price will be guaranteed by the Government. Please see the Third Plan if you have any doubt about it. Now, what are we doing by this Bill ? We are fixing the price and at that price the cultivators will be forced to sell their produce. If they do not sell, you will confiscate or seize the stock. So, why do you go against the Third Plan ? Why do you go against the promises that were given to the people at large by the Third Plan ? Now you want to fix the price and seize the produce from the cultivators at that price. If you do that, nobody will ever trust us.

All the experts who came to India, American and others, told us that the best incentive for more production is the price incentive. Everybody admits it. It has been admitted even by the Minister of Food and Agriculture. But, so far as giving a price incentive is concerned, we have done nothing. Are we giving an incentive price to the cultivators ? If we do that, there will be more production. This Bill and similar regulations will only restrict production, instead of increasing it.

Therefore, if we want more production, let us create the energy and climate for it. If we want more production, there should be less and less or no controls. Gandhiji was against controls. He said that control is the worst thing and that he would rather aloow the people to die than to submit to controls. Now that Gandhiji is gone, they are doing something which he never desired.

So, I would request the Government to consider these aspects, withdraw the Bill in the interest of the country and in the interest of the cultivators and then come forward with an absolutely new Bill, limiting its jurisdiction to traders and hoarders. Then, I will support it. If there is any provision in the Bill which affects the cultivators that Bill will be opposed to the last, tooth and nail.

श्री सुमत प्रसाद (मुजफ्फरनगर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, फूड ऐंड ऐग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर की जो कठिनाई है उससे हर एक व्यक्ति सहमत है । अन्न के उत्पादन की कमी है और उसके कारण मुनासिब दाम पर कंज्यमर को गल्ला सप्लाई करना पड़ता है और इसके लिए करोड़ों रुपये का गल्ला हर साल बाहर से आता है । आने वाले बीस पच्चीस साल में ऐसा सम्भव नहीं है

कि किसी हिस्से में कभी सूखा न हो, या किसी हिस्से में सैलाब न आये । उसके लिए जब तक बफर स्टाक न बनाया जाये कोई फूड पालिसी कामयाब होने वाली नहीं है और जो यह विधेयक लाये हैं उस बफर स्टाक को बनाने के लिए ही लाये हैं ताकि जो यहां के उत्पादन से गेहूं मिलता है या और दूसरा गल्ला मिलता है उसी के जरिये से एक स्टाक बनाया जाये । मेहता कमेटी रिपोर्ट में भी यह बात लिखी गई थी सन् 57 में लेकिन उस पर आज तक अमल नहीं हो पाया । इस साल 12 मिलियन टन के करीब गल्ला आया और तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में गल्ले का इम्पोर्ट हर साल बढ़ता ही गया ।

लेकिन जो इस बिल को मैंने देखा तो इसमें गवर्नमेंट ऐसे अख्तियारात लेने जा रही है कि उसका दुरुपयोग होने के बहुत चांसेज हैं । जो गल्ले को व्यापारियों से चाहे किसानों से बरामद करने की मशीनरी होगी वह रेवेन्यू के नीचे के स्तर के स्टाफ होंगे और वहां करप्शन की उसमें बहुत गुंजाइश होगी । उसकी अपील का प्राविजन भी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को उन्होंने रखा है । बड़ा अच्छा हो कि इसकी अपील डिस्ट्रिक्ट जज के यहां हो, ताकि फेयरली हर एक आदमी अपना केस रख सके । इस सदन में कई मर्तबे फूड ऐंड ऐग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर ने यह बात कही कि उन्होंने इस पालिसी को अपनाया है कि किसानों को रेम्युनरेटिव प्राइस मिले ताकि वह ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैदावार कर सकें । इस बिल को देखने से तो यह पता चलता है कि कोशिश यह है कि और प्राइसेज को तो हम कंट्रोल नहीं कर सके, लेकिन खाद्यान्न की प्राइस को हम रोकना जरूर चाहते हैं। जब और चीजों की प्राइसेज बढ़ें और खाद्यान्न की न बढ़े, तो यह मुनासिब बात किसान के साथ नहीं होगी ।

जहां तक इंडस्ट्रीज का ताल्लुक है आप क्रेडिट भी एक मुनासिब सूद पर, बहुत कम सूद पर देते हैं और कच्चा माल भी बाहर से मंगाते हैं, हर एक किस्म की सहूलियत देते हैं, बिजली भी सस्ते दाम पर देते हैं, हर एक सहूलियत उनको मिलती है, लेकिन जो बाहर से आए हुए माल की चीज बनती है, उसके वितरण पर कुछ थोड़ी सी चीजों पर आपका नियंत्रण है, लेकिन आम तौर से वितरण पर कंट्रोल नहीं है और न ही उसके दाम पर कंट्रोल है ।

एक मर्तबा 1948 में यू० पी० में लैवी सिस्टम जारी किया गया, लेकिन उससे एक ला एंड आर्डर की समस्या पैदा हो गई, इसलिए उसको छोड़ना पड़ा । आप अन्दाज लगाइये कि अगर सरकार ने किसान की मर्जी के खिलाफ़ उसके घर से गल्ला निकालना शुरू किया, तो जैसे लेबरर्ज और दूसरे लोगों में आज-कल "बन्द" की बीमारी चल रही है, अगर वैसे ही किानों में भी ला एंड आर्डर की समस्या पदा हो गई और उन्होंने भी ऐसे कानून की अवहेलना करनी शुरू कर दी, तो क्या स्थिति पैदा होगी और समाज तथा सरकार कैसे चलेगी । अगर किसान को मुनासिब दाम दिये जायें, तो इस कानून की क्या जरूरत है ? मैं आपके जरिये से सरकार से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि वह किसानों और इंडस्ट्रीज में डिस्क्रिमिनेशन न करे । उसने जो पालिसी इंडस्ट्रीज के साथ रवा रखी है, जो सहूलियतें वह इंडस्ट्रीज को मुहैया करती है, उन से भी ज्यादा सहूलियतें किसानों को देने की जरूरत है । किसानों को उनकी पैदावार के ऐसे दाम दिये जायें, जिससे वे जी लगा कर मेहनत करें और उनको विश्वास हो कि उन की मेहनत से जो पैदावार होगी, उनको उस के मुताबिक मुनासिब दाम मिलेंगे ।

जब किसान पैदा करता है, तो वह अपने साल भर का खर्चा अपने पास रखता है । वह बीज के लिये गल्ला अपने पास रखता है । बहुत सी जगहों पर लेबरर्ज को मजदूरी का इंड

[श्री सुमत प्रसाद]

में—गल्ले के रूप में—दी जाती है। उसको अपने पास रख कर ही किसान गल्ला दे सकेगा। पिछले तजुर्बे से जाहिर होता है कि सूखे के सालों को छोड़ कर मार्केटेबल सरप्लस कहीं भी एक-तिहाई से ज्यादा नहीं होता है। जिन बड़े किसानों के पास सौ, डेढ़ सौ एकड़ के फ़ार्म हैं, उन के पास एक-तिहाई से ज्यादा मार्केटेबल सरप्लस हो सकता है, लेकिन जिस किसान के पास, दस बारह एकड़ का फ़ार्म है, वह तो मुश्किल से अपने कुटम्ब का पालन-पोषण कर सकता है और उसकी जरूरत ही पूरी कर सकता है। अगर सरकार ने ऐसे किसानों पर यह कानून लागू कर दिया और एसेंशल कामोडिटीज एक्ट, 1955 के मातहत लैवी के अख्त्यार का उपयोग किया, तो उन लोगों की हालत बहुत खराब हो जायेगी।

मेरा सुझाव है कि सरकार पच्चीस एकड़ तक के किसानों को लैवी से बरी कर दे। उसके बाद वह देखे कि बड़े किसानों के पास अपना खर्चा काट कर कितना मार्केटेबल सरप्लस बचता है और उस मार्केटेबल सरप्लस में से कुछ हिस्सा सरकार मुनासिब कीमत पर लैवी के जरिये से ले सकती है। गवर्नमेंट को प्रोड्यूसर्ज के गल्ले और कनवेयेन्स वगैरह को कनफ़िस्केट करने के बार में काफ़ी सोच समझ कर कदम उठाना चाहिये, इस प्राविजन में खातिर-ख्वाह तरमीम करनी चाहिए और कनफिस्केशन के प्राविजन को वापस लेना चाहिए।

मुझे इस बिल में कुछ कमियां नजर आती हैं। इसमें होडिंग और प्राफ़िटीयरिंग की कोई डेफिनीशन नहीं दी गई है। अगर गवर्नमेंट इस बिल के आपरेशन को सिर्फ ट्रेडर्ज और मिलर्ज तक लिमिट करती, तो बात कुछ समझ में आ सकती थी, क्योंकि ट्रेडर्ज सस्ते दाम पर खरीदते हैं, स्टाक रखते हैं और स्कैसिटी कन्डीशन्ज में फ़ायदा उठाते हैं। यही हालत मिलर्ज की है। लेकिन किसानों की यह हालत नहीं है। [illegible] के पास इतने साधन भी नहीं हैं कि वे इस प्रकार की एकाउंट बुक रख सकें कि कितना पैदा किया और कितना बेचा, आदि। जैसा कि मैंने अभी कहा है, गवर्नमेंट को इस बारे में बहुत सोच-विचार कर कदम उठाना चाहिए। ऐसा न हो कि लोगों की परेशानी भी बढ़ जाये और गवर्नमेंट का मकसद भी पूरा न हो।

पैदावार बढ़ाने का एक ही उपाय है कि किसान को हर तरह की सहूलियत दी जाये, उसको जिन चीजों की जरूरत है, उनको मुहैया किया जाये और उसकी पैदावार का ऐसा दाम दिया जाये, जिससे उस की हिम्मत बढ़े और वह ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैदावार कर सके।

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya (Serampore): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this Bill has been brought here by the Government to assume a positive role, as I see from the statment of objects and reasons, in holding the price-line following devaluation and for procurement of substantial stock of foodgrains, edible oilseeds, edible oils at prices specially fixed etc.

My first comment on this is that this Bill will not even touch the fringe of the problem. It will create more problems in the rural areas because from my experience I can say that this will give a handle to the local authorities to harass the small growers. The Bill has no provision anywhere to see that the interests of the small growers will be protected and the Government will really touch the hoarders. If you kindly see through it, you will nowhere find as to what will be the punishment if anybody violates any of the provisions of this Bill. I was just now hearing from my friend sitting here from UP that in Azamgarh, Ghazipur, Balia etc., more than 1,000 ordinary, poor fellows, small traders like *machhli bechnewala, sattu bechnewala,* are arrested ; but where there is really a hoard and the Government and the police knows, they do not go there and touch the hoard.

This Bill will not improve the situation in any way. The Government cannot say that they had no power. The Defence of India Rules were there. They have got the Food Corporation. But what is the result ? Here in this House we were given to understand that the Food Corporation would take the responsibility of procuring foodgrains and feeding at least the town population. But what is the total procurement in 1965-66 by the Food Corporation ? It is 6·6 lakh tonnes. The State Governments procured another 20·4 lakh tonnes. That is, a total of 2·7 million tonnes was procured and the rest has gone to the black market. As per the Government report from rough calculations, I can say that 20 million is the marketable surplus. Where are the other foodgrains ?

In West Bengal it was so much trumpeted and here in this House our Food Minister gave platitudes to the West Bengal Chief Minister but what is the total procurement ? 1·5 million tonnes was the target but no more than even one-fourth could be collected. I know that it is not for want of any law or any power that it could not be collected but only because of the way the Government functions. It always keeps an eye on the interst of the big hoarder but it does not look to the interest of the ordinary peasant. They fixed the price in an air-conditioned room in Calcutta that Rs. 14, Rs 15 or Rs. 16 will be the price of one maund of paddy knowing fully well that for producing one maund of rice Rs. 21 or Rs. 22 is necessary. Then Government did not take the responsibility of total procurement. They engaged some middlemen. And who are the middlemen ? They are either millowners or big merchants. They sabotaged the plan of total procurement. I have seen it that they go to the market when the new crops come into the market and offer more price to the ordinary and poor peasants who sell it to them knowing fully well that this rice which is purchased now by the big hoardrs will be brought into the market at double the price after some time and these poor fellows will have to purchase it. They have no other alternative but to sell to the big merchants because of the fact that the price that the Government gives is not remunerative, the price that the Government gives is below the production cost. So, the poor peasants have no other altervative. There fore, unless and until the Government come forward with the legislation to take over the whole sale trade in foodgrains, there is no way out from the situation that our country faces today.

Then, I emphatically demand that the middlemanship must be abolished. Mr. Patel was saying that the Communists are supporting the Bill. But I am not going to support the Bill because I know this Bill cannot solve the problem. It will creat harassment to the ordinary poor peasant.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta (Alwar) : He said that you will benefit from it.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya : If anybody will benefit from it, it is the Congress people who will benefit from it. Their Government will not touch anybody who has a white cap on his head or who is an agent of the big Congress personality or a leader. I would request the Minister to come with me and he will find that the policemen, the home-guards jump on the poor lady who is carrying one or to seers of rice for herself. This is happening daily in our areas, in U. P. and in other areas also.

So, if you want really to solve the problem, you have got to bring forward a comprehensive Bill to take over the wholesale trade in foodgrains.

I do not find anywhere in this Bill any definition of the essential commodities. What is an essential commodity ? To a peasant, to a tiller of the soil, fooder is the most essential commodity and I know how in black-market these poor peasants have to purchase fodder for their bullocks. There is no mention of it.

Shri Shinkre : The provision is in the Act itself. So, the amending Bill does not require it.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya : In West Bengal, fish is very essential and now-a-days you go to any market, you will not find it.

If you want to hold the price line, you have to tap at the source. I am not at one with all that is said by the Delhi Provision Merchants Association.

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : कांग्रेस कहती है कि कम्यूनिस्ट फिश खा गये, इस लिये नहीं मिलती है ।

श्री दीनेन भट्टाचार्य : कम्युनिस्ट को फिश कहां मिलती है उसका इससे कहां ताल्लुक है क्योंकि बाजार में मिलती नहीं है और ब्लैक मार्केटियर से उसका ताल्लुक नहीं है ।

If they are very serious, I would request them to have control at the point of production. They want to control edible oil and sell it at a fixed price. What happened in West Bengal ? Mustard oil is sold in the market at not less than Rs. 5 per kg. Sometime back, our Chief Minister wanted to control it and he fixed a price of Rs. 3·95 per kg. But nowhere you will get it. I would request the Government to go into the cost of manufacture of essential commodities. They should fix the prices at the source. Otherwise, what happens is that the policeman only catches a poor retailer saying, " You are selling at the black-market rate ". The policeman does not know what is the black market rate. But all the same he will catch him. This is happening in every case. If the Government wants to hold the price line and wants that the price must not increase exorbitantly or unreasonably, then at the source, at the manufacturing level, it has to be controlled and unless that is done, it is not possible to hold the price line or to check the rise in price by catchings some retailers here and there. I cannot be at one with the provisions of the Bill. I would simply say that you must take over the wholesale trade, control the price at the manufacturing level, don't harass the poor growers and the poor peasants but catch hold of the big hoarders who are there.

Let me refer to one thing more which may help the Minister to know the real situation. In West Bengal, there are about 12,000 husking mills, half of them without a licence, and there are 746 rice mills. The husking mills work hundred days a year and their total production is about 1·2 million tons. The mills had always maintained that their annual capacity never exceeded 8 lakh tons. If the State's total rice production is estimated at 4·9 million tons, it seems to be explained as to which agency is responsible for the milling of the remaining 2·9 million tons. I say, these 2·9 million tons have been milled and have gone to the blackmarket and the whole of our market is turned in to a blackmarket by virture of the policies of this Government.

Shri M. Malaichami (Periyakulam) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I welcome the present Bill under discussion in view of the present economic situation in the country and the steps which should be taken to tackle the problem.

The Essential Commodities Act is intended for regulating the supply and distribution of essential commodities to hold the price line by procurement of substantial stocks of foodgrains at reasonable prices specially fixed, for release to places which are hit by scarcity. When we take into consideration the foodgrains position of the country, we cannot very much forget that even before Independence our country was depending on imported foodgrains. After Independence, what were the measures taken by the Government to improve food production and how far we here able to achieve results will clearly bring to light the circitical position that our counry is facing today so far as foodgrain needs are con

cerned and the essentiality of this Essential Commodities Act can also be understood to deal with the problem which is of utmost necessity, that is, of feeding the nation.

When our country achieved Independence, to achieve self sufficiency in foodgrains, the first problem dealt with by our Government was to have control over the means of production specially land which is the main means of production of foodgrains. Our Government abolished the zamindari system 8t brought ceiling on land holdings; it brought the Tenancy Security Act and also it brought fixation of rents and so many other measures. All this helped to improve production, by ensuring security to tenure to the tenants, by providing reasonable rent for the land which they are cultivating and by the imposition of ceiling on land holdings to an extent which also enabled people of means to divert the resources which were previously locked up only in agriculture to industry and other developments. By these measures Government have tried to tackle not only the problem of the improvement of food production but also that of the industrial development of the country. In view of the acute necessity to improve food production, the present Bill under consideration assumes greater importance, especially since we have not yet achieved self-sufficiency on account of the various factots which hon. Membets are fully aware of.

When there is insufficiency in the production of foodgrains, Government cannot be an idle watcher without making efforts to tackle the problems efficiently. So, when we are facing shortage of foodgrains and Government are responsible for feeding the nation, they have to resort to the procurement of foodgrains which are available in the country by giving a reasonable price to the producers and ensuring equitable distribution to feed the people who are in need and who are to purchase the foodgrains. So, when we experience insufficiency of foodgrins, there is no other way except to follow the principles of procurement levy, fair price and equitable distribution. These objects have been enshrined in the present Bill and it seems to to be the reasonable way in which Government should proceed to tackle the problem.

A mention was made of the fact that Government should have a commanding position in the foodgrains trade. Our Government are not unaware of that fact, because by the constitution of the Food Corporation of India they are trying to have a commanding position in the foodgrains trade also. So, the steps taken by Govern ment, after the achievement of Independence, show that they are desperately trying to achieve self-sufficiency in foodgrains, and the results achieved, though they have not been to the extent desired, are not, however, mean. Because of the growth of population, because we had to face drought conditions and other factors like the Pakistani aggression and other things came in the way of our development, our progress was retarded and, therefore, the results are not to the extent that we had expected. These facts cause some incarceration for a developing nation, but still facts have to be accepted.

In the circumstances, I would submit that the present mesure serves the purpose well and it is timely also. But there is one request that I would like to make to Government in the circumstances. Government's responsibility does not stop with mere enactment of the Act; its proper implementation is also their responsibility. Many Membets have expressed their disapproval of the Bill only because of the improper implementation at the administrative level. I have proposed an amendment in this regard, and I would request Government to take the public into confidence in the implementation of the Act, so that wherever there is hardship or there is any difficulty or any problem to be tackled the people would feel that they are also being taken into confidence by Government and they are also considered to be as much responsible as the Government officials in the discharge of the govern-

[Shri Malaichami]
mental functions to tackle the problems facing the country.

श्री बड़े : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस एसेन्शल कमोडिटीज (अमेंडमेंट) बिल का विरोध करता हूं और विरोध इसलिये करता हूं कि इसको एक तरह से किसानों की मौत कहा जा सकता है। इस बिल में किसानों की मृत्यु लिखी गई है। इसका मुख्य कारण यह है कि अभी हमारे यहां जो ड्राउट या अकाल पड़ा था उसमें हम समझे थे कि अकाल के समय में लेवी को जिसको किसानों की जानलेवा लेवी कहते हैं शायद बन्द कर दिया जायेगा। लेकिन इस बिल से ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि शायद यह ऐक्ट इमफेलिटम खत्म होने वाली चीज नहीं है। किसी निश्चत समय के लिये न रख कर इस को सरकार परमानेन्ट करने जा रही है क्योंकि आजकल इमर्जेंसी चल रही है और उसकी वजह से हमारे मूलाधिकार खत्म हो गये हैं और इसके लिये हाईकोर्ट में भी नहीं जा सकते हैं इस सवाल को उठाने के लिये।

अभी हमारे श्री राणे ने कहा कि यह कांस्टिट्यूशन के खिलाफ है। लेकिन कांस्टिट्यूशन के खिलाफ होते हुए भी हमारे हाथ बंध हुए हैं जब कि यहां इस तरह का कानून बनाया जा रहा है। बिल में कहा जा रहा है कि हम केवल 125(3)(सी) को परमानेन्ट करने जा रहे हैं लेकिन वास्तव में ऐसा नहीं है। 125 में जो पावर दी गई वह इस प्रकार है :

"Any property in respect of which an order has been contravened or such part thereof as the court may deem fit shall be forfeited to the Government."

इस में जुडिशल कोर्ट को पावर दी हुई है, कलेक्टर या डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट को दी हुई है जो कि शासन को चला रहे हैं और जनता के लिये कोर्ट के दरवाजे बन्द हैं। आज जिस डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट को भस्मासुर कहा जाता है वही भस्मासुर इस लेवी को लेने के लिये जाता है। अकाल पड़ने के बाद उसे पता नहीं है कि मध्य प्रदेश में कितनी फसल हुई है कितनी नहीं हुई है। कोई कुछ कहता है तो वह जवाब देता है कि पटवारी ने लिखा है कि यह बोया है। अगर दस एकड़ बोया है तो दस किलोग्राम देना होगा पांच एकड़ बोया है तो पांच किलोग्राम, तीन एकड़ बोया है तो तीन किलोग्राम, एक एकड़ बोया है तो एक किलोग्राम देना होगा। लोग कहते हैं कि कुछ निकला ही नहीं है, बच्चे भूखों मर रहे हैं, तब वह कहता है मैं कुछ नहीं जानता, इस में लिखा हुआ है। किसान कहते हैं कि हमने बोया जरूर था लेकिन पका ही नहीं है क्या दें, लेकिन वह किसी की सुनता नहीं है। बोने के ऊपर, एकरेज के ऊपर हो तो फसल उत्पन्न पर पंचनामा होना चाहिए वह नहीं होता है इस लिये इतना अत्याचार होता है। यहां तक कि वहां के लोग कहने लग गये हैं कि कांग्रेस यानी कन्ट्रोल और कलैमिटी। कांग्रेस का इक्वेशन बन गया है कि कांग्रेस कंट्रोल कलैमिटी।

राजा जी जैसा कहते हैं कि यह परमिट पर कंट्रोल का राज्य है, यही सच मालूम होता है। इसी वास्ते आज लोग नारे लगाते हैं कि "कांग्रेस सरकार के यह बैल, खा गये चावल पी गये तेल।" क्योंकि चावल मिलता नहीं है और तेल भी छः रुपया किलो मिलता है। तेल गया कहां मार्केट से। तेल का कंट्रोल करते हैं तो तेल गायब हो जाता है। आप कहते हैं कि प्रोक्योरमेंट करने का मुख्य उद्देश्य है प्राइस लाइन को कंट्रोल करना। They want to procure foodgrains, edible oilseeds and edible oils at prices specially fixed, for release at reasonable prices.

मैं कहता हूं कि इससे जितने बेईमान लोग हैं उनको ही कंट्रोल से फायदा होगा। वह लोग रोज मन्नत करते हैं कि भगवान इस कंट्रोल को कायम रखना ताकि हमारी ब्लैक

मार्केट] कायम रहे। जो ईमानदार साहूकार या काश्तकार हैं वह चाहते हैं कि कंट्रोल न रहे क्योंकि इससे उनको कोई फायदा नहीं होता है। मध्य प्रदेश में हर एक किसान को नोटिस दी गई थी कि अगर तुमने लेवी नहीं दी तो डिफेंस आफ इंडिया एक्ट के सेक्शन 3 के मुताबिक कार्रवाई की जायेगी जिस के लिये तीन साल की सजा रखी गई है। बेचारे किसान साहूकारों से उधार ले कर लेवी को देते हैं। इस लिये इस लेवी की पद्धति को खत्म करना चाहिये नहीं तो किसान अनाज बोने में आना-कानी करेंगे और कम बोयेंगे। कपास और ग्राउंड नट को आप एसेंशियल कमोडिटी मानते हैं। चना और चने की दाल भी है। लेकिन अब ग्राउंडनट आयल इतना महंगा हो गया और इसको ऐसेंशियल कमोडिटी लिखा हुआ है, तो जब कलैक्टर साहब के पास हम जाते हैं तो वह कहते हैं कि हम इसको कंट्रोल नहीं कर सकते हैं। चने और चने की दाल के बारे में भी जो हमने देखा है वह मैं आपको बतलाता हूं। हमारे यहां जो सब-इंस्पेक्टर है या जो कांस्टेबल है वह पांच सौ रुपये ले लेता है और महाराष्ट्र को चले जाने देता है और सारा जो चना है वह राने साहब के खानदेश में भेजा जाता है। हमारे यहां पर चना नहीं मिलता है। यह सब जो है यह जोनल सिस्टम की वजह से होता है। प्राइसिस को आपको कंट्रोल करना है, फेयर प्राइसिस आपको कायम करनी हैं तो आपको पहले यह जो जोनल सिस्टम है, इसको खत्म करना होगा। इसके बाद किसानों से जितनी मदद हो सकती है, वह आप की करेंगे। किसान पर अगर लेवी सिस्टम लागू किया गया, प्रोक्योरमेंट किया गया तो किसान अनाज बोने वाला नहीं है। अभी विभूति मिश्र जो कह रहे थे कि चम्पारन में पांच हजार किसानों के खिलाफ एरेस्ट के वारेंट निकले हुए थे। उनको खुद सरकार के पास जाना पड़ा और यह जो अत्याचार चल रहा है, इसके खिलाफ आवाज उठानी पड़ी। मैं चाहता हूं कि लेवी का जो सिस्टम आपने चलाया है इसको हटाया जाए। एक तो आप जोनल सिस्टम को बन्द करें और दूसरे अगर प्रोक्योरमेंट ही करना है तो उसके मकान पर जा करें। आप उस के मकान पर जाकर नहीं लेते हैं। आप यह कहते हैं कि वह तहसील में आए, बीस मील दूर आए और वहां आकर अनाज बेचे। लेकिन आप देखें कि उसको वहां आने की क्या जरूरत पड़ी है। छोटे छोटे जो व्यापारी हैं वे वहां आ जाते हैं, वहीं पैसा दे देते हैं और अनाज ले लेते हैं। किसान को क्या जरूरत पड़ी है कि बीस तीस या चालीस सेर अनाज वह सस्ते में तहसील हैडक्वार्टर में जा कर आपको बेचे। इस अनाज को वह बैल गाड़ी से वहां ले जाएगा, उसका वक्त खराब होगा। इस वास्ते अगर प्रोक्योरमेंट ही आप करना चाहते हैं तो उसके मकान पर करें।

"अब आपने कनफिस्केशन का आर्डर निकाल दिया है। यह बहुत ही अनुचित है। डिफेंस आफ इंडिया के केसिज चले हैं लेकिन उन में भी कनफिस्केशन नहीं होता था। बैलगाड़ी में या मोटर में जिसमें अनाज ले जाता था वह जब्त नहीं होती थी। अब मोटर ट्रक या बैलगाड़ी जिस में भी थोड़ा बहुत अनाज वह ले जाएगा, वह भी जब्त हो सकती है। उसको भी पुलिस वाले जब्त कर सकते हैं। आप देखें कि चालीस हजार का ट्रक होता है और बीस बीस मन की सातिर उसको भी जब्त कर सकते हैं। इसी तरह से बैलगाड़ी है। एक हजार की बैलों की जोड़ी होती है और सात आठ सौ की गाड़ी रहती है। उसको भी आप साढ़े आठ सेर अनाज के लिए जब्त कर लेंगे। पुलिस वाले क्या करेंगे। वे इसको भी जब्त कर लेंगे। पहले यह सब चीज कोर्ट में जा सकती थी लेकिन अब क्या होगा। बिल में प्रोवीजन है कि कन-फिस्केशन होने के बाद आप स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से अपील कर सकते हैं। लेकिन उसका क्या होगा? एक बकरी के बच्चे ने शेर को कहा

[श्री बड़े]

कि तुम मुझे क्यों मारते हो । उसने कहा कि मैंने निर्णय कर लिया है कि तुझ को मैं मारूंगा । अगर तुमको अपील करनी हो तो सिंह के पास जाकर करो । उसने कहा कि वह भी मुझे मारेगा उसके पास जा कर अपील करनेसे क्या फायदा । यहां पर भी कोई क नहीं है । जिसके पास जाकर अपील की जा सकती हो । इसी तरह से आप यहां भी कर रहे हैं । कलैक्टर साहब जब्त करेंगे । स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की बात आप करते हैं । स्टेट गवर्नमेंट में काम करने का क्या ढंग है, इसको आप देखें । वह तो ऊपर बैठी है । वह तो पोस्ट आफिस की तरह से काम करती है । अगर किसी कांग्रेसी ने कह दिया कि अपील को मंजूर कर लो तब तो हो जाएगी और अगर किसी ने कह दिया कि न करो तो नहीं होगी । आप ने कोर्ट के दरवाजे इसीलिए बन्द किये हैं कि आप मनमानी कर सकें । जनता यही कहेगी कि गवर्नमेंट में जो लोग बैठे हुए हैं वे देखेंगे कि यह अपनी पार्टी का आदमी है तो कनफिस्केशन का जो आर्डर है वह खत्म हो जाएगा, उसकी अपील तो मंजूर हो जाएगी और अगर किसी दूसरी पार्टी का आदमी हुआ तो नहीं होगी । अगर किसी ने कानाफूसी कर दी कि यह तो जन संघ का आदमी है या किसी दूसरी पार्टी का आदमी है तो उसका जो माल है वह छूटने वाला नहीं है । आज भी यह आशंका जनता के मन में उत्पन्न हो गई है । इस तरह की आशंका के लिए कोई स्थान नहीं होना चाहिये। कोर्ट के जो दरवाजे हैं वे बन्द नहीं होने चाहियें ।

प्रोक्योरमेंट भी देगा, लेवी भी देगा तो उसका जो अनाज जब्त होगा, वह कौन सा अनाज होगा ? वह बीज हो सकता है जोकि उसके हाथ से निकल जाएगा, खाने का अनाज तो उसने अपने लिए रख छोड़ा है, वह उसके हाथ से निकल जाएगा, अनाज पिसवाने के लिए वह ले जा रहा होगा वह जबत हो जाएगा क्योंकि परमिट या लाइसेंस उसके पास नहीं है । यह किसानों के लिए डैथ नैल साबित होगा ।

पिछले दो सालों से आपने लेवी सिस्टम लागू किया है । बस्तर का प्रकरण क्यों हुआ है । वह केवल लेवी की वजह से हुआ है । वहां अकाल पड़ने के बाद, फैमिन पड़ने के बाद लैवी जबर्दस्ती वसूल नहीं की जाती तो यह प्रकरण न होता । इतना ही नहीं हमारे यहां जितने आदिवासी हैं वे अपने बच्चों को छोड़-छोड़ कर शहरों की तरफ जा रहे हैं । उनको वहां पर खाने के लिए कुछ मिलता नहीं है । वे भूखों मर रहे हैं । यह कहा जाता हैकि झूठी अफवा इसके बारे में फलाई जाती है । लेकिन वास्तव में यही हो रहा है। उन के पास पैसा ही नहीं है । मैं कहता हूं कि एसेंशियल कमोडिटी अनाज नहीं है, कपास नहीं है, मूंगफली नहीं है, पैसा एसेंशियल कमोडिटी है । लोगों के पास खरीदने के लिए पैसा नहीं है । किसानों के हाथ में पैसा नहीं है । आदिवासियों के पास पैसा नहीं है । क्या पैसे उनको आप देने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं ? किसान सुबह से शाम तक मेहनत करता है और उसको एक रुपया या डेढ़ रुपया नसीब होता है । क्यू में जाकर वह खड़ा होता है, पूरे का पूरा दिन उसका चला जाता है । लेकिन केवल मात्र उस को आठ छटांग अनाज मिलता है । जेलों में भी इस से अधिक अनाज लोगों को मिलता है । उसके पास पैसा नहीं है । अनाज ब्लैक में मिलता है, उसको खरीदने के लिए उसके पास पैसा नहीं है । मैं भूखा नहीं हूं, आप भूखे नहीं हैं, कलैक्टर भूखा नहीं है, मिनिस्टर भूखा नहीं है, भूखे आदिवासी और किसान हैं, जिनके पास अनाज खाने को नहीं है, अनाज बाजार में मिलता है, लेकिन जिनकी जेबों में खरीदने के लिए पैसा नहीं है । आप इस प्रकार का कानन बनाने

जा रहे हैं जिस से किसानों के साथ जबर्दस्त अन्याय होगा ।

मैं एक दूसरी बात कहता हूं । प्रोक्योरमेंट जहां प्रोडकशन मार्केट में आता है वहां होना चाहिये । किसानों पर आप इस को लागू न कर व्यापारियों पर इसको लागू करें। लेकिन उन पर आप हाथ नहीं लगा सकते हैं क्योंकि आपको चन्दा कौन देगा । मैं कहूंगा कि जो कानून आप बनाने जा रहा है इस में कोर्ट को भी लायें, वहां पर अपील की व्यवस्था आप करें तब ठीक होगा ।

हमारे यहां मूंगफली 110 रुपये में मिला करती थी । अब उसका भाव 210 रुपये क्विंटल हो गया है । दुगुना दाम उसका हो गया है । अब आप उस से कोई वस्तु लेते हैं तो क्या आप उसको देंगे ? आप कहते हैं कि हारवेस्ट टाइम के तीन महीने बाद तक जो प्राइस होगी वह आप उसको देंगे । हारवेस्ट टाइम अक्टूबर में हो जाएगा । अब भाव 210 रुपये का हो गया है । दीवाली के बाद या अक्तूबर के बाद भाव तीन महीने गिरता जाएगा । हारवेसट टाइम पर बहुत कम भाव होता था । पिछले साल जो भाव था वह कम था और अब बहुत हो गया है । बढ़ता ही जा रही है । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि मार्किट में क्या प्राइस है इसका आपको विचार करना चाहिये और उसका क्या खर्चा आया है, इसको आपको देखना चाहिये ।

आज बन्द के नारे सभी तरफ लग रहे हैं। कम्युनिस्ट और सोशलिस्ट भाइयों ने इतने बन्द, बन्द के नारे लगाये हैं कि शासन का दिमाग भी बन्द हो गया है, । जो न्यूज आइटम एक आई है उसको आपको पढ़कर बताता हूं और मैं भी अपना भाषण बन्द करता करता हुं ।

" About 50,000 powerlooms all over the country will close down from Saturday as a result of increased prices of yarn and of sized beams ".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : What has that to do with the Bill ?

श्री बड़े : उनको यान नहीं मिलता है । शासन को इस पर ध्यान देना चाहिये कि क्या एसेंशियल कमोडिटी है और इसकी स्पष्ट व्याख्या करनी चाहिये । मैं यह भी चाहता हूं कि यह कानून किसानों पर लागू न किया जाए और व्यापारियों पर भी इसको लागू करने के बजाय जिस तरह से किदवई साहब ने किया था आप कंट्रोल हटा दें तो सब मामला ठीक हो जाएगा ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का विरोध करता हूं ।

Shrimati Vimala Deshmukh (Amravati) : The Essential Commodities Bill was passed in 1955. The object of passing this Bill was, to my mind, to give assurance to the consumer that the commodities sold would be pure, of fixed price and of standard quality. But what has been our experience for the past 11 years ? Disappointing and discouraging indeed. In every session of Parliament questions are asked in this House by members and Government tries to satisfy them by giving definite replies which are not at all convincing. For example, I buy meat from a butcher, an elderly grey-haired man and in spite of my repeated warning that I would complain to the NDM authorities to take action against him, he still continues to use the seer instead of the kilo which has been introduced not less than five years ago. For he knows that I have neither the time nor the tenacity to do the follow-up action ; secondly, he is quite sure that he can easily get away by bribing the concerned officer.

The consumer is cheated in three ways by the dealer ; firstly by charging high price, secondly by supplying bad quality

[Shrimati Vimala Deshmukh]

and lastly by giving a lesser weight. Although Government have on several occasions given the assurance that prices of essential commodities would be controlled, may I tell the House that the Government, have totally failed to arrest the rising prices in spite of news bulletins over the radio every morning and the establishment of a super market. The *Hindustan Times* report of 27th instant, "Rise in price of many consumer goods" corroborates my allegation.

The plight of the people residing in small towns and rural areas is very pitiable indeed.

Chillies which are commonly used are sold at Rs. 6 to 7 groundnut oil at Rs. 6 to 7 per kilo in Amaravati and round about villages. Jawar, which is the staple food is sold at 75 paise in fair-price shops per kilo whereas its procurement price is 52 p. per kilo. Cultivators were complaining to me as to why the Government does not allow them to sell Jawar and other foodgrains to the consumers directly and allow them to buy unadulterated food grains at lesser price. Besides, Government will be saved the extra expenses needed to establish fair-price shops and administrative machinery to run the Supply Department.

Adulterated food-stuffs are openly sold in the open market. Only a few weeks ago a number of peolpe were affected by a new disease 'Arjiman' in the suburbs of Bombay. After the food analysist's report, it was discovered that it was due to some adulteration in edible oil. In one case a woman aged 30 succumbed to the disease.

Sir, dyes, leather shavings, cow dung and chromite which are injurious are also used for adulterating food-stuffs. Can there by anything more heartless than this on the part of the traders and not much has been done to deal with these anti-social agents. The National Consumar Service, New Delhi, has brought some shocking facts to the notice of Delhi Administration. Meat, unfit for human consumption is smuggled into Delhi and sold to the consumer and I am surprised to find that no action is taken.

I do welcome the further amending of the Essential Commodities Act, with certain modifications suggested by some other hon. Membets of his House, if there is an assurance that the cultivator's interests are fully protected. The Bill, if passed as it is, it is feared will do more harm than good :

I am deadly against giving blanket powers to collectors to confiscate foodgrains, edible oil, oil seeds, etc. In last year monopoly price procurement campaign, some innocent, small farmers suffered harassment at the hands of these patty officials.

However, I have no objection to its being used against horders, profiteers and traders.

The economic crisis, which the country is facing today, is the result of fall in agricultural as well as in industrial production. To overcome this, therefore, we should do all in our power to increase our production both agricultural and industrial.

It must be admitted that agriculture has been all these many years, grossly neglected. What our land needs first is water. I do appeal to the Government to see that our agricultural land is provided with water facilities, by digging wells, supply of tube wells wher ever successful, and giving top priority to all irrigation schemes.

Sir, before I conclude, I would like to tell this House that the Maharashtra State has had only 6 percent of irrigation facility. May I request the Government to remove this imbalance by providing more irrigation projects ? Lastly, I request the Government to see that the Upper Wardha Scheme comes to fruition in the Fourth Five Year Plan. On behalf of our people, I can assure that they will do everything in their power to stand by the Government to overcome the crisis by increasing food and other agricultural production, and attaining self-

sufficiency in food fibre and other commodities. But, in return they also expect their Government to do its duty.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं समझता हूं कि इस सरकार को हाइड्रोफ़ोबिया की बीमारी हो गई है। कसर सिर्फ़ इतनी है कि उसने पानी में अपनी परछाईं को नहीं देखा है, वर्ना उस के मरने की नौबत आ जायेगी। पहले एक्ट के सक्शन 3(बी) में यह बहुत अच्छी बात लिखी हुई है :

" for bringing under cultivation any waste or arable land whether appertunant to a building or not for the growing thereon of food crops generally or of specified food crops and for otherwise maintaining or increasing the cultivation of food crops generally or of specified crops."

अगर उस को अमल में लाया जाता, तो शायद उस कानून को एमेंड करने का सवाल ही पैदा न होता। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया गया है। मैंने देखा है कि इस नये बिल में जो क्लाज 6ए लाई गई है, वह इस में लागू नहीं होती है, सिवाये आखिर में, सेक्शन 3(2) (जे) में, जिस में कहा गया है :

" For any incidental and supplementary matters including, in particular, entering and searching of premises, vehicles, vessels and aircraft (and) the seizure by a person authorised to make such a search of any articles in respect of which such person has reason to believe that contravention of the order has been, is being or is about to be committed ".

इसके सिवाय इससे पहले जो भी दफ़ायें हैं, उनसे इसका सम्बन्ध नहीं है, जो कि क्लाज 6ए में कहा गया है। सेक्शन 6 में कहा गया है :

"Any order made under section 3 shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in any enactment other than this Act or any instrument having effect by virtue of any enactment other than this Act."

उसके बाद क्लाज 6ए रखी जा रही है, जिसकी कोई संगति नहीं बैठती है। उसमें कहा गया है :

" Where any foodgrains, *edible* oilseeds or *edible* oils are seized in purchase of an order made under section 3....."

आप देखें कि इस भाषा का उससे कोई सम्बन्ध जुड़ता नहीं है, लेकिन फिर भी यह भाषा रखी गई है। इसीलिए मैं समझता हूं कि इस सरकार को हाइड्रोफ़ोबिया की बिमारी हो गई है, अन्यथा यह प्रश्न पैदा न होता। अगर इस बिल को पास कर दिया गया, तो उसका एक ही तात्पर्य निकलेगा कि यह किसानों के सिवाय किसी और पर लागू नहीं होगा।

माननीय मंत्री, श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम, इस समय श्री विभूति मिश्र से बातें कर रहें हैं। श्री मिश्र पहले तो बहुत तेजी में बोले थे, लेकिन आहिस्ता आहिस्ता वह नर्मी पर आ गए और अब वह माननीय मंत्री के साथ बातों में लग गए हैं। शायद वह बातों से माननीय मंत्री को मनाना चाहते हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री का ध्यान इस तरफ़ दिलाना चाहता हूं कि यह प्राविजन किसानों के सिवाये किसी और पर लागू नहीं होगा। उसके अन्तर्गत केवल किसान ही आयेंगे – डीलर्ज नहीं आयेंगे।

कनसल्टेटिव कमेटी में माननीय मंत्री ने कहा कि वह प्रौड्यूसर को तंग करने के खिलाफ़ है। मैं समझता हूं कि इस सम्बन्ध में "छोटे" और "बड़े" प्रौड्यूसर का शब्द इस्तेमाल करना मुग़लता पैदा करता है। जब सरकार ने सीलिंग एक्ट पास कर दिया है, तो फिर कोई भी बड़ा प्रौड्यूसर नहीं रहा है।

[श्री काशी राम गुप्त]

हां, कुछ ऐसे प्रौड्यूसर जरूर हैं, जो ईमानदारी से अपनी पैदावार बढ़ाने की कोशिश करते हैं। लेकिन यह उचित नहीं है कि एक तरफ़ तो वे ईमानदारी से अपनी पैदावार बढ़ायें और दूसरी तरफ़ उनको सजा दी जाये। वह जो छोटे और बड़े प्रौड्यूसर की बात बार-बार करत हैं, वह ठीक नहीं है।

मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि दुनिया में इस तरह की जब्ती केवल चोर और स्मगलर ही हुआ करती है – केवल चोरी और स्मगलिंग के माल की हुआ करती है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह चोर और स्मगलर की डेफ़िनीशन करें। अगर वह केवल चोर और स्मगलर को पकड़ें और उसके माल का सीजर करें, तो कोई ऐतराज नहीं है। लेकिन स्मगलर के बारे में वह कुछ कहते नहीं हैं। जोन्ज के बारे में जांच करने के लिए जो कमेटी नियक्त की गई है, उसका फ़ैसला अभी तक नहीं आया है। जब तक उसका फ़ैसला न आता, तब तक इस बिल को नहीं लाना चाहिए था, क्योंकि ये सारे झगड़े जोन्ज के कारण ही हैं। बल्कि आज स्थिति तो यह है कि श्री बड़े के प्रदेश में एक जिले के कलक्टर को यह अधिकार है कि वह दूसरे जिले में गल्ले को न जाने दे। एक ही प्रदेश में कलक्टर्ज ने अपने अपने जोन्ज बना रखे हैं। यह व्यवस्था हमारे किसान के लिए कोहराम मचाने वाली है।

मंत्री महोदय अभी तक यह नहीं बता सके हैं कि उनकी रेक्वायरमेंट्स, उनकी जरूरतें क्या होगी। एक लाख के ऊपर की आबादी वाले शहरों में राशनिंग करने के लिए उनको कितना अनाज चाहिए? एक तरफ़ वह कहते हैं कि हम उत्पादक को सताना नहीं चाहते हैं, दूसरी तरफ़ वह कहते हैं कि हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा अनाज लेना चाहते हैं और तीसरी तरफ़ वह कहते हैं कि हम मार्केट प्राइस नहीं देना चाहते हैं। तो फिर सारे का नतीजा तो यह होगा कि किसान उत्पादन करेगा ही नहीं। तो आप उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, घटाना चाहते हैं, तो शोक से इस बिल को पास करिए और इस देश में तूफान मचाइए। लेकिन और उत्पादन बढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो इसको पास न करिए। कृपा करके स्पष्ट कर दीजिए कि यह केवल स्मग्लर्स पर लागू होगा, चोर पर लागू होगा, और किसी पर हो नहीं सकता है। सेक्शन 3 की दफा को देखते हुए और किसी पर लागू नहीं होता है। सिवाय चोर के और किसी पर लागू नहीं होता है। तो क्यों नहीं आप प्रस्ताव करते?

I request the Minister in regard to section 3-2 (*j*). He should bring inthis amendment so far as section 3-2(*j*) is concerned ; only in that case arrest can take place ; otherwise not.

15 hrs.

श्री बड़े: इसी वास्ते तो अमेंडमेंट लाये हैं?

श्री काशी राम गुप्त: नहीं, सेक्शन 3 में तो यह लागू ही नहीं होता।

Why does he not define it correctly ? Why does he take section 3 as a whole ? He should specifically mention section 3 clause 2 (*j*) and he should also clarify that this pertains to smugglers and nobody else and therefore, it has nothing todo with producers ; he must make it clear and emphatically declare in the clause that this will not apply to producers, big or small in any form. Then only I think he will be justified in bringing the Bill because the goods dealers are not to be forfeited ; smugglers' goods can be forfeited. Therefore, amendments should be specific that this does not apply to producers, big or small. There is no question of 'big' at all because you have ceilings and big producers are only those who increase their output ; they are

worthy sons of their soil and they are not to be troubled. As such, I say that this amendment should be brought in in a proper form otherwise we will oppose this Bill tooth and nail. I can tell you one thing.

श्री बड़े : यह खिचड़ी में बोल रहे हैं। पहले हिन्दी में बोल रहे थे। अब अंग्रेजीमें बोलने लगे। हिन्दी में बोलिए साहब।

श्री काशीराम गुप्त : सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब को जरा समझाना था।

एक माननीय सदस्य : जोश में आकर अंग्रेजी में बोलने लगे।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : जोश का प्रश्न नहीं है। श्रीमन, मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि वह दशा होगी जो कि कम्पलसरी डिपाजिट स्कीम जिस समय पास हुआ उस वक्त के मंत्री महोदय ने ध्यान नहीं दिया और जब लाखों लोगों ने प्रदर्शन किया तो उस को हटाया। इसीलिए मैं एक चेतावनी देना चाहता हूं मंत्री महोदय को कि अगर उन्होंने यह काम किया और सरकारी पार्टी जबानी जमाखर्च कर के रह गई, मिश्रा जी शब्दावली की बात कह कर रह गये और तिवारी साहब भी यही कह कर रह गए तो इसका नतीजा भोगना पड़ेगा। अब तक तो किसान घर बैठा हुआ था और अब मैदानमे आयेगा और उस को मैदान मे लाने केलिए लोग तैयार बैठे हुए हैं। और यह किसान का सवाल नहीं है, यह देश का सवाल है। जैसे गोल्ड कंट्रोल के बारे में मैंने कहा था कि यह देश का सवाल है, उस में केवल सुनारों का सवाल नहीं है इसी प्रकार से यह देश का सवाल है। हमारा आनाज पैदा हो, यह हम चाहते हैं। यह बिल पास होता है तो पैदावार को गिरायेगा। शुगर को एसेंशियल कमोडिटीज में यह लिए हुए हैं। लेकिन शुगर की कोआपरेटिव फैक्ट्री के लिए मैसूर के शिवमूर्ति स्वामी साहब कह रहे थे कि इजाजत ही नहीं देते हैं। तो एक तरफ आप पैदावार नहीं बढ़ाते, दूसरी तरफ जो बढ़ाता है उसको बढ़ाने नहीं देते। ... (व्यवधान) उस से कहते हैं कि अगर पैदावार बढ़ाओगे तो तुम को जेलखाने में डाल देंगे। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि मैं मंत्री महोदय से बिनती करता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय या तो इस को वापस ले लें, इसकी आवश्यकता भी इस वक्त नहीं है, जब तक कि जोन्स के बारे में कमीशन की रिपोर्ट नहीं आती है, और इस के ऊपर एक अच्छा सा संशोधन लायें, जिस से किसान के ऊपर यह लागू न हो किसी तरह से भी, केवल चोर के ऊपर लागू हो। बस इतना ही मुझे निवेदन करना था।

Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibsagar) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker : nobody will disagree in the true sense of the term with regard to the desirability of the measures envisaged in the Bill which aims at regulating the supply and distribution of essential commodities in the best interest of the people in the country which invariably implies the regulation of the price of such commodities so that atleast the minimum and bare necessities of life are within the reach of the lowest man in the remotest corner of the country. Although the emergency due to external aggression is proposed to be lifted gradually, the country is now in the midst of economic emergency which has been aggravated by the recent inevitable decision to devalue the rupee. The need for the regulation of the supply and distribution and the price of essential commodities has increased tremendously in the wake of devaluation and this measure forms an important part of the follow up action of edevaluation essential to create conditions in which alone devaluation can be meaningful and of advantage to the country. This is not the only time when the Essential Commodities Bill amendment has come before the House. Many times before we discussed this matter and every time more and more powrs had been given but conditions remain as they

[Shri P. C. Borooah]

were. It is not actually the words but the spirit of the measures that have to be enforced. When the Food Minister came before Parliament for an amendment of this Act last time, he contended that food scarcity had been caused owing to the existance of an axis between the big businessman and the big landlord and big cultivator. He said that the big traders pay the price of foodgrains without actually taking delivery of the stocks and kept them in the godown of the farmers which are scattered through out the country making it difficult for the State to lay its hands on the hoards.

15·07 hrs.

[Shri Sonavane *in the Chair*].

I hope when the hon. Minister replies, he will refer to the achievements he has been able to make from that measure during the last year in liquidating the said axis and also the percentage of the foodgrains which were held back under the operation of such an axis.

I may mention the example of Punjab. When Mr. Dharma Vira took over charge of the Punjab governorship, he started a drive against blackmarketeers and hoarders and he had starling results and people were satisfied and quite a lot of foodgrains and other essential commodities came to the market. This was because he followed the spirit of the Act and not alone the letter.. (*Interruptions*). Maybe, some other States also are trying to follow it. But it seems that that drive has been slowed down and we do not hear much of that; people say that there may be some sort of secret instruction sent out of the State due to which probably the raid had been slowed down. I do not kn ow to what extent it is true and I hope the Minister will correct me. In 1964 also such raids were undertaken in this very capital and a lot of foodgrains came out to the market and there was some confiscation of th seized foodgrains. But after sometime, that operation also slowed down and ultimately it died down ; we do not know what has happened to these conficated grains and whether any blackmarketeer or hoarders were punished.

My hon. friend from the other side was enquiring whether any other State followed Punjab. Sir, my State tried to follow it; there was some good drive against the hoarders ; and some good results came out of it; there are also reports that quite a lot of essential foodgrains in the form of maida and atta and other things found their way into the Brahmaputra. Quite a lot of good quality rice, was thrown into a running nulla near Gauhati and the passage being blocked the flowing waters flooded the nearby lands.

Now, what I should like to say is that though these powers are necessary — Government must have their powers and these powers must be given to the Government—they must be enforced in the proper spirit At the moment there are so many strikes, hartals, bundhs and *Ghera Dalos* going on the country. The whole country, as it, is in a disordered state. The legislatures in the different States of the country are having scenes created there every day. In this House—Lok Sabha — and also in the other House, we have ourselves seen what has been happening and what is happening. Some people say that it is only the politicians which are responsible for all these and that some political parties do not want the present ruling party to be in power any more, they want to credit the ruling party in any manner they can. It is said that those parties are responsible for all these things. While that is true to a great extent, I do not think that is the only reason, because, we must consider why other people, so many of them, veer round those people and parties opposed to the ruling party. Because there is discontentment in the minds of the people. Everywhere, there is discontentment. I know however that the people are reasonable. When they see that there is not enough

food in the country, they can go on even half fed, and remain hungry. They can tolerate it, but they cannot tolerate if they find that the scarce products are being hoarded or are being blackmarketed or being adulterated or are allowed to be damaged. This, they cannot tolerate and it is only for this reason that the people in general have veered round those people who are striving hard to create disorder in the country.

Mr. Chairman The hon. Member must conclude now.

Shri P. C. Borooah : I shall conclude now. I shall not take even a single moment more than is necessary. So far as the economic condition is concerned since 1939, the general price index has gone up by about 600 per cent. During the last decade, the rise in the wholesale price level in the country was one of the highest in the world. It was 6.5 per cent. in Japan ; 9.7 in the USA ; 18 in Pakistan; 27.2 in the United Kingdom; but it was 76.8 in India. Our hon Finance Minister has said in his report on devaluation that it is now 80 per cent.

However, the consumer price index also has moved still sharply during this this period. During the past two years only, the index of wholesale prices of food and edible oils has risen as follows according to the Economic Survey for 1965-66 : on 28-3-1964, the index for food articles was 141 ; on 15-1-1966, it rose to 172·8 ; cereals rose from 121·5 to 153·2. In pulses, it rose from 133·1 to 161·9 ; in edible oils, the index rose from 163·4 to 254·0 ; in groundnut oil, the figure rose from 140·9 to 237·9.

An Hon. Member : What was the price before devaluation and what is it today ?

Shri P. C. Borooah : I am giving those figures in respect of the index of wholesale prices. So, on account of this, rise in prices and scarcity condition and discontent among the people is gaining ground.

Mr. Chairman : The hon Member's time is up.

Shri P.C. Borooah : Since you have rung the bell so many times, I do not proceed to explain anymore but I would only like to make some suggestions. Firstly the law relating to supply and demand should be followed not only in its letters but also in spirit, and they should be strictly enforced in respect of these essential commodities. Secondly, nothing should be done to affect production. Adversely and the incentive to the farmers should not be taken away. Thirdly, Government officials and their employees, without whose assistance or collusion the blackmarketeers, hoarders and adulterators cannot thrive, should be equally dealt with and punished like the blackmarketeers, hoarders and adulterators. Fourthly, for any loss of foodgrains or essential commodities stored in the Government godowns, the officials or other persons in charge should also be made responsible and punished for this dereliction of duty. Fifthly, the distric officers and the sub-divisional officers should be made responsible for any loss of foodgrains and essential commodities stored in Government godowns.

Mr. Chairman : The hon. Member should conclude now. (*Interruption*)

Shri P. C. Borooah: I have only six points and I am coming to the sixth points. Let me have my say. Sixthly, a permanent committee like the Agricultural Prices Commission should be formed in the pattern of the Tariff Commission. These are my suggestions and I hope the Minister will take them into consideration.

Mr. Chairman : Shri Bagri. I request hon. Members to confine their speeches strictly to seven or eight minutes or at the most, a maximum of 10 minutes. Otherwise, many hon Members will go without any chance to speak.

Shri P. C. Borooah : I have not taken more than 10 minutes.

Mr. Chairman : That was an observation from the Chair concerning all Members.

Shri Vishwa Nath pandey (Salempur) : You are not seeing this side at all.

Mr. Chairman : Order, order. Shri Bagri.

श्री बागड़ी (हिस्सार) : अध्यक्ष जी, जिन्दगी की जरूरी चीजों के दामों के बारे में हमें सोचना है, ये दाम क्यों बढ़ जाते हैं, इनकी खास खास वजूहात के अन्दर हम को जाना पड़ेगा । जैसे चावल को ही लीजिए, इस का दाम इतना ज्यादा क्यों है ? हमारे यहां बर्मा से चावल आया, हम ने वहां से एक लाख टन चावल खरीदा और उसकी कीमत 20 लाख रुपये दी, लेकिन जब वह चावल भारत में आया तो हमको एक लाख टन के बजाय 90 हजार टन ही मिला और इस तरह से एक लाख टन की कीमत 90 हजार टन के ऊपर पड़ी । इसतरह से इस में एक बड़ा भारी धोखा हुआ और जनता के साथ न्याय नहीं हुआ और उपभोक्ता को इस का नुकसान उठाना पड़ा । यह कैसे हुआ, यह बात मैं आपकी खिदमत में अर्ज कर रहा हूं—सरकार ने जो चावल बर्मा से लिया, उसको ढोने के लिए अमीं चन्द प्यारे लाल की एक कम्पनी है, जहाजों को, उस को इस का ठेका दिया । इस कम्पनी की मारफत जो चावल आया, वह यहां पर कम वजन में उतरता था और इस तरह से अमीं चन्द प्यारे लाल की फर्म ने सरकार के साथ, इस देश के साथ, इस मुल्क की जनता के साथ बहुत बड़ा धोखा किया ।

Mr. Chairman : Please confine your speach to the scope of the Bill ; do not go beyond it.

श्री बागड़ी : मैं उसी पर आ रहा हूं । यह बिल क्या है ? यह बिल इस लिये है कि अनाज की जो कीमतें हैं उनको किस तरीके से कायम रखा जाय और मैं आपको यह बता रहा हूं कि जो चावल बर्मा से हिन्दुस्तान में मंगाया गया, जितना चावल वहां से लादते थे उस से कम यहां पर उतरता था और इस अमी चन्द प्यारे लाल की जहाजी कम्पनी ने किस तरह से धोखा दे कर कम चावल हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को और सरकार को दिया और इस कम चावल की कीमत हिन्दुस्तान के उपभोक्ता को देनी पड़ी । चावल की कमी की बात जब सरकार को मालूम हुई और फिर सरकार ने उस पर जो क्लेम किये, उस से बचने के लिए इस फर्म के मालिक ने अपने जहाज के कप्तान को चिट्ठी लिखी कि खाली बोरे चावल के आप यहां से ले जाओ । रंगून बन्दरगाह से मुहर लगा कर खाली बोरे ले आओ और हिन्दुस्तान के बन्दरगाहों पर उतार दो, क्योंकि यह क़ायदा है कि अगर किसी बोरे या किसी चीज में सामान आये और उस के ऊपर मोहर हो तो भले ही उस के अन्दर चीज हो या न हो, उस की जिम्मेदारी कम्पनी के ऊपर नहीं है । जब इस राज का पता सरकार के कुछ कर्मचारियों को लगा तो फिर उसी कम्पनी ने सारी चिट्ठियां अपने कप्तानों से वापस लीं । अमीचन्द प्यारेलाल फर्म के एक देशभक्त कप्तान ने वह चिट्ठी जो बर्मा के दूतावास के इन्चार्ज अफसर थे उन के पास भेज दी कि इस तरीके से हिन्दुस्तान की जनता के साथ धोखा और लूट हो रही है । उस चिट्ठी के बारे में क्या हुआ यह उस वक्त के विदेश मंत्री और खाद्य मंत्री तथा आज के खाद्य मंत्री और विदेश मंत्री बतलायें ।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur) : How is it relevant?

Mr. Chairman : Please confine yourself to the scope of the Bill. That letter you referred to has nothing to do with the Bill.

श्री बागड़ी : आप का यह बिल किस चीज से सम्बन्ध रखता है । आप ने बर्मा से एक लाख टन चावल लिया . . .

सभापति महोदय : आप ने चावल के बारे में जो बतलाया वह ठीक है । लेकिन उस के आगे आप को नहीं जाना चाहिये ।

श्री बागड़ी : आज कीमत को रोकने की बात कर रहे हैं । जो चिट्ठी खाद्य मंत्री के पास आई या विदेश मंत्री के पास आई उस के ऊपर आप कदम उठायेंगे तभी तो भाव रुकेंगे । सिर्फ इस वजह से मैं ने इस के सम्बन्ध में कहा ।

सभापति महोदय : अब आप दूसरा प्वाइंट लीजिये ।

श्री बागड़ी : इसके बाद मैं आप की खिदमत में अर्ज करूंगा कि जिस तरीके से बर्मा के चावल के बारे में इस कम्पनी ने कितना ही रुपया इस देश की साधारण जनता का लूटा है, उसके ऊपर खाद्य मन्त्री अपना एक बयान दें ।

जब यह भावों की बात आती है तो उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि भाव सिर्फ इस कानून से ही नहीं रुक जायेंगे । आप को अपनी नीतियों को बदलना पड़ेगा । बार बार इस सदन में रक्खा गया है कि हिन्दुस्तान के किसान की खेती में जो अनाज पैदा होता है उसको उसके बहुत कम दाम मिलते हैं, इस वास्ते कि जब वह अनाज मण्डियों में जाता है तब कौड़ियों के दाम बिकता है । लेकिन दस गज के फासले पर, पंजाब और राजस्थान की सरहद से, उसके दाम में 10 या 12 रु० मन का फर्क हो जाता है । इसी तरह से उत्तर प्रदेश और पंजाब की सरहद से दस गज के फासले पर 10 और 15 रु० मन का फर्क हो जाता है । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि फस्ल के निकलने और फस्ल के बाजार में आने तक उसके दामों में 1 आ० सेर से ज्याद का फर्क नहीं होना चाहिये ।

इसी तरह से जो जिन्दगी की दूसरी जरूरियात हैं, जो कि कच्चे माल से बनती हैं पक्के माल की सूरत में, और कारखानों में बनती हैं, उनके अन्दर भी सन्तुलन होना चाहिये किसान के माल में और तैयार माल में । चीज की लागत और कीमत में ड्योढ़े से ज्यादा का अन्तर नहीं होना चाहिये ।

इसके बाद आती है कायदे और कानून की बात । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि जो जो कायदे और कानून आप बनाते हैं उनको अमल में कितना लाते हैं । आज काले बाजार के नाम पर, मुनाफाखोरी के नाम पर आपने जो गिरफ्तारियां की हैं उनको बचाने के लिये मैं नहीं कहता । लेकिन एक बात जरूर कहना चाहता हूं कि जो लोग गिरफ्तार हुए हैं तेल की मिलावट के सिलसिले में, उनको देखिये । ऐसी कम्पनी ने तेल में मिलावट की है और सरकार के हुक्म से की है, लेकिन पकड़े जाते हैं पंजाब के व्यापारी और दूकानदार । इसी तरीके से आज कितने ही सहकारी स्टोर हैं, जैसे कि हिसार के अन्दर एक सहकारी स्टोर है जिस में कुछ चीजें थीं जो कि खाने लायक नहीं थीं ! उसके पास जो आटा था उसके लिये वहां के हेल्थ आफिसर ने कहा कि वह खाने लायक नहीं हैं, उसमें जहर है लेकिन वहां के जिलाधीश ने जो उसका चेयरमैन था उसे राजस्थान में भेज दिया । जिला हिसार के लोग नहीं खा सकते लेकिन राजस्थान के लोगों को वह जहर मिलाया हुआ आटा खिलाया गया ।

यह तमाम बातें रखते हुए मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि जो इन कायदे कानूनों को चलाने वाले हैं, वह तमाम बातों का ध्यान रखते हुए, मेसर्स अमीनचन्द प्यारेलाल की बात के ऊपर जिन का सम्बन्ध दोनों मन्त्रालयों से है, विचार करके कुछ न कुछ करें ।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad : Sir, I have mixed feelings for this Bill. I have no objection to the principles that are there

[Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad]

in these two important provisions of the Bill, but I can visualise what will happen when the administration, as it is, is empowered with such big powers. It is true that Government has got its responsibility to feed those who do not produce. It is not only the producers whe are to be assured a responsible price; it is essential to protect not only the producer from the vagaries of prices, but it is equally the duty of the Food Minister to provide food at a reasonable price to the consumers. Therefore, when he wants that the stocks should be confiscated when they are not forthcoming at a reasonable price, I think there is nothing objectionable to this clause, because we have seen all these days how the traders are hoarding, blackmarketing and taking undue prices.

It is true we could not increase our production as fixed in the plant target. But I equally hold that the deficit was not so much as is indicated by the high rising prices. The most important thing is distribution. If there has been proper distribution among the different sections of the community, I am sure there would not have been so much discontentment in the country and prices would not have risen so much. A small section of traders—horders, blackmarketeers—are trying to haoard the stocks and push prices artificially. Therefore, this clause which says that foodgrains, edible oilseeds and edible oils will be confiscated is not objectionable and I welcome it. But the most important thing is, how they will be implemented.

Shri K. N. Tiwary : Confiscated from the traders or growers ?

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad : From the traders. I am coming to that. My apprehensions are firstly about the administration being what it is—the administration varies from State to State. There are our States with good administration. But there are persons who want to black-tar even good administrations in the country. Your State of Maharashtra, Mr. Chairman, is supposed to be the best administered State. But this morning some persons fired, missiles against that administration also. Leaving that aside, I can say from personal experience, where the administration is absolutely inefficient. With all his capability of importing foodgrains and using this clause, what can the Food Minister do about them ? If they require 20,000 tons and you provide them with 50,000 tons, still there would be scarcity there and prices will go up. What about the District Magistrates of those States where the administration is not run according to the law of justice, but on caste basis. What will he do about them ? I have personal experience of how Government's well-intentioned laws are misused only to harass the people. Therefore, it is very difficult for me to reconcile that the District Magistrates should be given the power to confiscate.

What are the alternatives ? Whereas, I appreciate the principle, I certainly fear that this will happen in certain States, where the administration is run for personal reasons, where the administration is so corrupt, where the administration is inefficient and where the administration is so caste-ridden, that they will harass the people They will say, here is a village, here is a taluka, here is a constituency which belongs to so and so and so, therefore, it will be like this.

Therefore, I would like to tell the hon. Food Minister one thing. I agree with this provision, but let not this clause be applied to the farmers and producers. Let it be applied only to the traders. You know very well, Sir, I am a small producer with, say, 20 bighas. Immediately I harvest the crop in December-January I will go for 'distress sale'. All the four thousand people in my village, a majority of them at least, at least 90 per cent of them, go for 'distress sale' because they have to get clothes for winter. We have no capacity to hoard. I do not hold my foodgrains at all. I have to sell it im-

immediately, in spite of all that I get from Parliament. Therefore, this should not be applied to the farmers. Where do we go to sell our produce? We go to the market for 'distress sale'. It is purchased by the traders. It is these hoarders who purchase from us. It is they who are responsible and not the farmers. Therefore, it should be applied to them and not the farmers.

I know the good intentions of the Minister. He will say that he does not want it to be applied to the farmers. But in spite of his good intentions what will ultimately happen is this. As soon as the Bill is passed by Parliament and it becomes an Act it will go to Maharashtra, it will go to Bihar, it will go to Uttar Pradesh and other States It is our district magistrates who have to act according to this Bill. What will the district magistrates do? They are the IAS people. Mr Chairman, three Plans have falied in this country? Who is responsible for that? In my opinion, the great IAS and ICS people are responsible for it. These expresssions "IAS" and "ICS" should be scrapped from the Indian Administration. I leave it there. Now, the district magistrate will call the S.D.O., the S.D.O. will call the B.D.O, — the famous B.D.O. who has completely failed —the B.D.O. will call the superviser, and what will the superviser do? He will call a karmachari. What will the karmachari do? Under a very dim candle light, sitting in his houe, with the mukhya or party-men of the village, he will say that foodgrains of A, B and C should be requisitioned and not of D, E and F because they belong to so and so. That means, this Bill, passed by Parliament, very well-intentioned by the Food Minister, will ultimately be implemented by the karmachari in the darkness of the night and he will prepare the list on party lines and the district magistrate will simply say 'yes' to it. Therefore, let this provision be restricted to the hoarders only, let it apply to only those who hoard.

I know the moment you say that it is not applicable to farmers there are traders, clever fellows, who will make the farmers their stockists. They will pay money and ask the farmers themselves to hoard on their behalf so that the hand of law may not catch them. But how many are there like that? I do not want to differentiate between big and small cultivators. There may be some persons with holding capacity. They may have godowns to hold as stockists for the traders. Let this law apply to them. It is a very small percentage in a village.

Therefore, I cannot reconcile myself to this provision where you say that it should be confiscated by the district magistrate. Let it be clearly brought out that it shall not apply to the producers. Unless you do that I cannot support the principle, which is very good, to confiscate from the rich and give it at reasonable rates to the consumers.

Another provision is about the prices. It is said here : 'reasonable price of the post harvest period'. Mr. Chairman, I harvest my paddy in the month of December-January. Then the price is very much below my cost of production. Then paddy sells at Rs 14, Rs 13 and even Rs. 12 a maund. That means rice should be selling at Rs. 18 a maund. That is the position in my area. It must be the same almost every where. Now, it is said here : 'post harvest price'. It may mean after a fortnight, after 15 days. I may submit to the hon. Minister that even after 15 days the price is very low. It does not reflect the cost of production. We are giving three months. I think it should be extended to four months (*Interruption*). He says it will be counted from the end of the fortnight of harvest. I do not want those farmes, those big persons, those who stock on behalf of the traders, those who have the holding capacity, to get whatever price they demand

[Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad]

after four months. I do not want you to give that price. What I want is you should give a price above cost of production. It must be a remunerative price, a tempting price, for the formers so that the farmers will part with their foodgrains and the Government can purpurchase in time. Therefore, in the application of this clause, the price counted should be two months after the harvest and not at the end of four months though you have given that it will be the average price of four months. It should be a price that will be remunerative, that will be tempting.

Therefore, I support the principles contained in this Bill. But you have left the confiscation to be done by the district magistrates who have proved their worth by now in this country. They should not be allowed to place their hands on the r-mers. If you allow that, then this will be a 'black Act', when you want to apply it on all, consumers producers and everybody. It must be specifically stated that it will apply only to the traders, hoarders, profiteers and blackmarketeers and even that small section of farmers who want to act on behalf of the hoarders. If they behave like that let their heads roll, but not the heads of the small farmers. That is my only submission, otherwise I support this Bill.

Shri Rajaram (Krishnagiri) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, many hon Members of the Ruling Party, who spoke on this Bill, have opposed this Bill. Of course, when the Whip comes they will vote for the Bill, even then they are not supporting the Bill wholeheartedly. Even some hon. Members, like Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad, have said that if it is passed in this form it will be a 'black Act' Therefore, standing here, on behalf of my Party, I oppose this Bill.

In the Statement of Objects and Reasons of this Bill the Government has said:

> "As the Government have now assumed a positive role in holding the price line following devaluation and for procurement of substantial stocks of foodgrains, edible oilseeds and edible oils at prices specially fixed, for release at reasonable prices particularly to people in areas hit by scarcity, it has become absolutely necessary that the Government should be clothed with the power to fix prices as mentioned above".

As far as the Essential Commodities Act is concerned, it was passed in the year 1955. It has been here in this country for the past eleven years. I want to ask this Government whether the price line has been controlled by the Essential Commodities Act during the past eleven years? What was the price 18 years back, what was the price index 11 years back and what is the price index today? We are passing so many Bills and bringing so many ordinances. This was first promulgated as an Ordinance. When the Congress Party was not in power, when the Britishers were in power, they used to ridicule the promulgation of ordinances by the Britishers.

An hon. Member: Now there are the Defence of India Rules.

Shri Rajaram : Now they go on bringing ordinances. I do not know, why. I can only say, these people have changed their dress that is all, but that mind is there, that imperialistic tendency is there, the people have not seen any change and they are suffering.

As far as this Bill is concerned, before bringing this Bill we formed the Food Corporation to control trade in foodgrain all over India. What is the fate of that Food Corporation? We have appointed a very big man, a great economist and a banker, Shri T. A. Pai, and he has come out with a very big statement that this Corporation is going to serve the country

with all the foodgrains available in the country. He said that the Food Corporation is going to distribute all the available surplus food in the country. What happened? It failed completely and he resigned in disgust after issuing another statement. That is all. Nothing has happened.

So many hon. Members have referred to the *bandhs* that have been taking place in various States. So far as Madras is concerned, there has been no *bandh* so far and nothing is going to take place either. Yet, do not think that Madras is safe, either in the hands of the Food Ministry or the State Government The people are fed up According to Shri T. A. Pai—I remember his statement well—no State Government has come forward to support the Food Corporation. It has failed miserably

An hon. Member: Question.

Shri Rajaram: It is not a matter for question. You can verify it from the Minister, if you want. I remember that statement well. He has resigned his job because the Food Corporation has failed.

Now the Government have come forward with another amending Bill, to harass, not the big profiteers or blackmarketeers of this country, but the ordinary poor peasants. I know why these Bills are coming up and twhat is wrong with the Government. They have brought forward so many land reforms. Having done that with a sincere heart, the ruling party got into collaboration with the landlords on one side and the industrialists on the other. So, it is not possible for them to bring land reforms in a big way.

Take, for instance, Japan or Taiwan, which are small countries. They have done very well in agriculture, of course with the help of foreigners. But are we also not getting money and help from foeign countries ? Yes, we are getting money and help, but we are not utilising them in the correct way. We are not giving the correct incentives to the agriculturists. We neglected agriculture for the last so many years. Only the other day, Shri Tyagi was arguing that after 18 years of independence we must try to provide at least irrigation to the agriculturists. That is the real situation in this country.

When that is the position, what are you going to do in the future with the help of this Bill when it becomes an Act? You are going to harass so many poor peasants and agriculturists and so many bullock carts along with it. That is all. You are not going to satisfy the needs of this country by the passing of this Bill.

Coming to edible oil and oilseeds, Gujarat banned their export outside the State. What was the result? Though our State is producing plenty of edible oil, everything is going to the North and we are not able to get it. We have to pay a very heavy price, if we want it. This is happening because the Central Government is not able to control the Gujarat Government. Because of the incapacity of the Central Government to control State Government like Gujarat, the people of Madras suffering from want of edible oils.

The other day the Commerce Minister said poor fellow, he is suffering now because of devaluation; he has gone bad ever since devaluation that edible oil seeds should be exported. We were exporting groundnut worth Rs. 12 crores. Now what is the position. We are not exporthing any groundnut outside India. It is not possible for us to export. Why? Because, no agriculturist is coming forward to grow groundnut in his field. Why? Because, the Government is not doing anything for those agriculturists. For instance, we are giving all sorts of incentives to the growers of sugarcane. At the same time

[Shri Rajaram]

we are not giving any of incentives to the growers of groundnut. Why? Because, sugarcane was first grown in Uttar Pradesh, the State of the Prime Minister.

An hon. Member : No, no.

Shri D. D. Puri (Kaithal) : Sugar is selling today at price at which it was selling in 1947. There is no other commodity, including groundnut which is selling at such a low price.

Shri Rajaram : Yet we find that we are not able to export sugar. So, why do you not give incentives to the agriculturists so that they can grow groundnut and enable you to export Rs. 12 crores worth of it? Why do you not have the wonderful package deal in all the area where people are growing groundnut?

Therefore, unless the Government are sincere in their heart and come forward with Bills which are beneficial to the agriculturists, the production will not increase and no benefit will accrue to us.

Shri K. C. Sharma (Sardhana) : Mr. Chairman, I am afraid .....

Mr. Chairman : I have to make one observation. Before I identify, no Member should start speaking.

Shri K. C. Sharma : I have only one simple observation to make and it is this. In clause (4) it is stated :

"(a) In the openig paragraph, after the words 'seem fit' the words 'including, in the case of an order relating to foodgrains, any packages, coverings or receptacles in which they are found and any animal, vehicle, vessel or other conveyance used in carrying food grains' shall be inserted;"

My respectful submission is that law is not simply the law because we pass it. Wisdom does not come simply because 500 people gather together and cry aloud. Wisdom essentially is along evaluation of human development. The law is based on four fundamentals--justice order, reason and humanity. This provision is against all the fundamentals of law and so no stamping can back it a law.

Another observation I would like to make is this. Under modern law the State is responsible for creating such conditions in which a man would be able to do his job well. Now, may I ask the Minister of Agriculture, is there any country in the world except India where the agriculturists use the wooden plough? It was devised in India and Egypt four thousand years ago. In Egypt of today if an agriculturist uses this sort of plough he is sentenced to six years of imprisonment. Could you not change this wooden plough? What have you been doing all these years? It is a simple thing. We have to change from digging the soil to outting the soil; the difference in yield will be 10 per cent. Are you blind? Have no brains? Have you no heart? What have you been doing all these years?

Mr. Chairman : The hon. Member should address the Chair.

Shri K. C. Sharma : This simple question was raised in U.S.A. in 1909 when the peasants revolted and demanded equity price. They said : we are the only people who are given the price which the buyers offer; we are the only people who asked to produce two blades of grass where one is produced; but we are under no obligation to feed the people who do not work on the land. This very question was raised in 1919 and a German economist put forward three propositions. One was the formers should be given to

better price so that they would be able to live a better life and produce more, *i.e.* better price, higher price and better life. So, it should be parity price. With their development within our knowledge we cannot shut our eyes to what goes on round the world.

The second proposition is that we have to educate the people about the art of production. Now the people in the farm are people who are not trained for production. That is an impossible proposition. We have to create intelligence in them. We have to given them scientific knowledge and than the incentive of parity price. A man with capital, labour and intelligence who works in the land gets as much as he is likly to get elsewhere.

The third point of technology and scientific devlopments we have to give them the manure that the soil will accept. We have to give them the seeds that will produce better results. We have to provide them with irrigation. This is a legal obligation under the simple law of of contract. If you do not perform your part of the contract, you cannot expect the other party to do his part of the contract.

The State does not do the job that under the law, under justice and under its own profession, it is enjoined to do. I feel sad. It is the saddest moment of my life of 20 years in Parliament. I am so sorry to utter these words.

An. hon. Member : come this side.

Mr. Chairman : Those Members who want to speak should stand also. Shrimati Renuka Ray.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi) : Please look to this side also.

Mr. Chairman : The Chair is always looking to left; sometimes it should look to the right also.

Shrimati Renuka Ray : Mr. Chairman, I think, this Bill has been brought in, as the Food Minister has said, because certain portions of the Defence of India Act.....

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey : On a Point of order, Sir. You should also look towards us. You are only looking towards the front benches.

Mr. Chairman : I have remarked to that effect.

Shrimati Renuka Ray : I was mentioning that this particular Bill, where the discussion has been very wide, as started by Professor Ranga, is really meant to replace certain portions of the Defence of India Act which is not to be applied. I am all for the restriction of the Act and I am glad that at least that has been done and that the Defence of India Act is now to apply only to border areas.

What is it that is new about this Bill? The Essential Commodities Act was there earlier. During the period when the Defence of India Act was in operation, some of the new provisions of this Bill were already in operation in the country. The point is how far these have operated for the good and how far they have actually been implemented in effect.

It is very interesting to note that it is said in the statement of objects and reasons that the State have now assumed a positive role in holding the price-line. I submit that so far we have not seen any evidence of this, but if it comes, all the better. I for one would give all the powers to Government if they do hold the price-line in essential commodities and in other commodities as well because after develuation correctives have to be taken which have not been taken.

[Shrimati Renuka Ray]

We have had the economic affairs debate and I do not want to enter into that, nor have I the time to enter into other matters I only want to say that so far as this particular Bill is concerned, section 7 of the Act is being amended to bring in the power under rule 125(9)(b) of the Defenoe o India Rules which allows the Collector to seize or confiscate foodgrains where there is contravention. I do feel that there is something in the contention of those who argue that these things sound all right on paper but when implemented it is not always as it should be. There is no doubt in this. There is some truth in this argument. I do not, however, believe that one should run away from a situation. If a thing should be done, if you do it badly then try to improve. That is what I should say. You must improve the operation of the Act and see to it that the poorer farmers do not suffer in fact.

When we are talking about the farme with all due respect, we are thinking of the tiller of the soil all the time. The tiller of the soil does not own land even. His position becomes one of the consumer after a few months in any case. The tiller of the soil is 60 per cent of those who farm the country. Therefore for the tiller of the soil as well as for the non-producing farmgoods consumer, you have to have a restriction on prices.

I do not for one moment mean that there should not be a remunerative price to the farmer. That must be taken into consideration by the Agricultural Prices Commission and if a proper price is fixed it should be adhered to.

Before I end I want to make one more point. While this Essential Commodities Act should go through the amendments which Shri Subramaniam has agreed to take, I do feel at the same time that the other aspect is not being stressed; that is, it is not merely a question of procurement and levy, it is a question of distribution being properly made. Where is the Food Corporation of the State? Why does it not act? Though the Minister believes that proper food distribution measures should be taken, he is unable to see to it that it is done. Even if he cannot do it by himself, the entire Central Cabinet, I am sure, can bring pressure if some State Governmnts are not prepared to come into line so that we can have a national food policy at a time of scarcity like this.

Mr. Chairman : Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey.

Shri Shinkre (Marmagoa): At what time is the Minister going to reply?

Mr. Chairman : At 4·30.

If hon. Members speak for five minutes each, I feel a larger numbr of Members will get an opportunity. There are very few points to be made; therefore, please keep to very important points and make a brief speech.

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Up till now you had allowed ten minutes.

माननीय सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने जो विधेयक अत्यावश्यक वस्तुओं के सम्बन्ध में सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत किया है यदि उस के द्वारा देश को अन्न मिल जाय और देश से कालाबाजार, मुनाफाखोरी, संचयखोरी और भ्रष्टाचार हट जाय तो मैं समझता हूं कि सदन ही क्या बल्कि राष्ट्र का प्रत्येक व्यक्ति इस का स्वागत करेगा। लेकिन इस में कुछ कठिनाई मालूम होती है और विशेष कठिनाई है। मैं तो यह समझता था कि इस गम्भीर परिस्थिति के अन्तर्गत मन्त्री महोदय ऐसे विधेयक लायेंगे जो कृषकों के संबंध में लाभदायक होगा लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हो सका। यह मंत्रालय कांटों का मंत्रालय है, यह मंत्रालय फूलों का मंत्रालय नहीं है और जो मंत्री महोदय, राज्य मंत्री महोदय और उपमंत्री महोदय हैं वह उत्तम हैं, विशेषज्ञ हैं, उन के प्रति मैं सम्मान रखता हूं। मैं समझता

हूं कि यह लोग इस कार्य को अच्छी तरह से चलायेंगे । लेकिन मुझे अफसोस है कि इस विधेयक को देखकर कि कृषकों में काम करने हुए भी, कृषकों की यह सरकार है, 80 प्रतिशत लोग आज गांवों में बसते हैं, उन से चनकर यह आते हैं, लेकिन जो विधयक प्रस्तुत किया गया है वह उन के लाभ के लिए नहीं बल्कि उन के लिए है जो कि नौकरियों में हैं, जो कलकारखानों में हैं, जो शहरों में रहते हैं, उन के लिये यह है क्योंकि मंत्री महोदय ने जब बिल को प्रस्तुत किया तो उन्होंने चार मोटी मोटी बातें प्रस्तुत की । एक तो अध्यादेश जो राष्ट्रपति का था उस के स्थान पर कानून वह लाये, दूसरे उन्होंने कहा कि कीमतों में स्थिरता करने के लिए, तीसरे कहा कि वितरण व्यवस्था को ठीक करने के लिए और चौथे उपभोक्ताओं के कष्ट को दूर करने के लिए । मैं समझता हूं कि इस मंत्रालय के मंत्री सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब अच्छे डाक्टर हैं लेकिन निदान इन का ठीक नहीं हो सका । यह भीषण रोग अन्न के मामले में देश में लगा हुआ है, देश संकट के अन्दर है । अच्छे तरीके से न तो नाड़ी उन्होंने देखी, न रोग की पहचान कर सके, दवा जो बतायी, एक तो दवा बतायी कि गल्ले को जब्त किया जाय, दूसरे कहा कि नियंत्रण किया जाय, और तीसरे कहा कि सजा दी जाय । चौथे कहा कि अनिवार्य वसूली की जाय । लेकिन यह दवा नहीं है । दवा कुछ और है । मैं आग्रह से कहना चाहता हूं इस मंत्रालय से ठीक दवा किया जाय । जितने मंत्री हुए, वे सारे मंत्री इस मंत्रालय में असफल हुए, सिर्फ किदवई साहब का नाम लोग लेते हैं, क्योंकि उन्होंने क्रान्तिकारी कदम उठाया और जब आप भी क्रान्तिकारी कदम उठायेंगे, तो मैं समझता हूं कि आपका कार्य हो जायगा और जब तक आप क्रान्तिकारी कदम नहीं उठायेंगे, खाद्य मसला हल नहीं हो सकता है । आपने प्रथम पंच वर्षीय योजना में कहा, दूसरी में कहा, तीसरी में कहा कि हम आत्म निर्भर होंगे और अब आप कहते हैं कि चतुर्थ पंच वर्षीय योजना में आत्म निर्भर होंगे, दो या तीन साल में हो जायेंगे, लेकिन लोग विश्वास नहीं करते हैं, क्योंकि यह देश कृषि प्रधान देश है, यहां के 80 फीसदी लोग खेती में हैं, इस समय 32 से 34 करोड़ एकड़ में खेती होती है, लेकिन लोगों का विश्वास उठ गया है, धैर्य खत्म हो गया है और वे समझते हैं कि सदा विदेशों से अन्न मंगा कर ही खाना पड़ेगा । इसलिये आप क्रान्तिकारी कदम उठाइये हिम्मत के साथ और वह कौन सा कदम है—जो नियंत्रण है उसको आप तोड़ दें, जो जोन और खण्ड हैं उनको आप हटा दें, किसानों को पानी दें । अभी तक देश के अन्दर केवल 20 फी सदी पानी का इन्तजाम हो पाया है, सिंचाई के साधनों को अगर आप उपलब्ध कर देते हैं तो यह मसला हल हो जायगा ।

16 hrs.

जब कभी भी यह प्रश्न आता है कि जोनल सिस्टम खत्म कर दें तो हमारे मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि वे प्रदेश जो अभावग्रस्त नहीं हैं, जहां अधिक उपज होती है, वहां के मुख्य मंत्री इस का विरोध करते हैं । लेकिन मैं नहीं समझ सकता कि केन्द्रीय मंत्रालय किस चीज की दवा है । अगर मैसूर में अधिक अन्न होता है, मद्रास में अधिक अन्न होता है, महाराष्ट्र में अधिक अन्न होता है, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ केरल के लोग चावल के लिये तरसें, वहां पर दो रुपये और तीन रुपये सेर चावल मिले और मद्रास-मैसूर के बार्डर पर एक रुपया किलो मिले, तो मैं समझता हूं कि यह देश के लिये अपमान की बात है । हमारा राष्ट्र एक है—कन्याकुमारी से काश्मीर तक और कच्छ से लेकर मणिपुर तक । इस में सारे आवागमन को खुलेआम रखना चाहिये, एक जगह से दूसरी जगह सारी चीजें जांय ।

इसी के सन्दर्भ में मैं एक और चीज की तरफ़ आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं । जयपुर कांग्रेस में जब खाद्य समस्या सम्बन्ध में प्रश्न आया, उस में मेरा संशोधन

[श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय]

था और मैं समझता हूं कि वह संशोधन करीब-करीब स्वीकृत हो चुका था, आपने आश्वासन दिया कि एक कमेटी बनायेंगे जो उस पर विचार करेगी लेकिन अ : तक आप उस को नहीं कर सके । मैं पुनः आप से आग्रह करना चाहता हूं कि जोन के सम्बन्ध में, नियन्त्रण के सम्बन्ध में आपको पूरी तरह विचार करना चाहिये, नहीं तो लोग कहेंगे कि यह राष्ट्र, यह सरकार समाजवादी नहीं है, यह प्रजातन्त्रवादी सरकार नहीं है, बल्कि क्या है—नियंत्रण प्रणाली पर चलने वाली सरकार है और इस से देश का काम नहीं हो सकता है ।

यही मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता था, जिस समय मेरा संशोधन आयेगा उस समय दो तीन बातें और आपके सामने प्रस्तुत करूंगा ।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : चेयरमैन सर, अभी ओपनिंग स्पीच में माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि वह एक संशोधन ला रहे हैं मैं इसके लिये उनका धन्यवाद करता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि वह ऐसा संशोधन लायेंगे कि जिस में जो उपजानेवाले लोग हैं, कृषक लोग हैं, वे इस बिल में जो 5 क्विंटल से ज्यादा का कन्फिस्केशन का मामला है, उस से बरी हो जायं । उन को इससे क्यों बरी किया जाय, इस के दो-चार कारण मैं यहां पर देना चाहता हूं । डिवेल्यूएशन के बाद सरकार ने कहा कि फील्ड में और फ़ैक्टरी में जब प्रोडक्शन कम होगा, तभी यह सक्सेसफ़ुल होगा लेकिन फील्ड में तभी प्रोडक्शन ज्यादा होगा, जब इन किसानों को इन्सेन्टिव दिया जायगा और उनका भय निकाला जायगा कि जो वह बचाते हैं उसको कन्फिस्केट नहीं किया जायगा, उन के पास रहने दिया जाएगा । क्यों रहने दिया जायगा इस का कारण यह है कि जो ग्रोअर्स हैं— वे अपने साल भर के खर्च के लिये अनाज को रखते हैं, इस के अलावा अगले साल यदि सूखा पड़ जाय, बाढ़ आ जाय तो उस के लिये भी बचाकर रखते हैं आज कल कल कोई आदमी, कोई मजदूर पैसा लेना नहीं चाहता, वह काइण्ड में लेना चाहता है और जितने ग्रोअर्स हैं वे भी काइण्ड में ही पे करते हैं, काइण्ड में ही उनको देते हैं इसी तरह से सीड के लिये उनको रखना होता है, सीड में भी अगर कुछ ज्यादा होता है तो पड़ोसवालों को जिनको जरूरत होती है, कभी हो जाती है, तो उस में वे उन को दे देते हैं ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि बहुत कम लोग ऐसे होते हैं जिनकी अपने पास रखने की कैपेसटी होती है, इस में कोई शक नहीं कि दो-चार परसेन्ट लोग ऐसे होते हैं, जिनके पास कैपेसिटी होती है और वह माल को अपने पास रखते हैं—तो ऐसे लोगों के लिये जैसा भागवत झा आजाद ने कहा कि उन लोगों के ऊपर कड़ाई की जाय, लेकिन आम लोगों की कैपेसिटी नहीं होती, तो ऐसे लोगों के लिये कन्फ़िस्केशन का जो सवाल है, वह उचित नहीं है अगर इस प्रकार की लिमिट कर दो जायगी कि वे इतना ही रख सकते हैं, और यदि पांच दस या बीस क्विंटल से ज्यादा रखेंगे तो गवर्नमेंट उन से ले लेगी, तो मेरा ख्याल है कि इस से ग्रोअर्स में इन्सेन्टिव मर जायगा और इस से बहुत बड़ा नुक्सान होगा । आज जो सरकार चाहती है कि फील्ड में प्रोडक्शन ज्यादा हो, इस से वह ज्यादा हैम्पर्ड हो जायगा, इस तरफ़ न जा कर, फ़ूडग्रेन्स की तरफ न जा कर दूसरे क्रोप्स की तरफ चले जायेंगे । नतीजा यह होगा कि देश के अन्दर अनाज की जो कमी है, उस को हम पूरा नहीं कर सकेंगे । इस लिये सरकार को ऐसा अमेण्डमेंट लाना चाहिए, जिससे कि इस प्रकार की लिमिट लागू न हो ।

एक बात और कि अगर यह नियम बना दिया गया कि ग्रोअर्स के पास माल नहीं रहे, तो इस का नतीजा होगा कि वे शुरू सीजन

में ही बेचना शुरू कर देंगे और इस से उन को जो प्राइस मिलती है या मिलनी चाहिये वह नहीं मिल सकेगी। आजकल सभी चीजों का दाम बढ़ गया है, जो कृषक हैं उन को खेती के लिये ट्रेक्टर्स के लिये, इम्प्लीमेंट्स के लिये या दूसरी चीजों के लिये, जिनकी उस को खेती के काम में जरूरत पड़ती है, काफी दाम देना पड़ता है। अगर उन को सपोर्ट प्राइस नहीं दी जायगी, इन्टीग्रेटेड प्राइस नही दी जायगी तो इसका बहुत बुरा प्रभाव उन पर पड़ेगा। अभी सरकार ने कहा कि कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन निकालने के लिये हम एक कमेटी बैठा रहे हैं, हम कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन निकालेंगे, लेकिन अभी तक सरकार ने कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन सुगर-केन तक का, जिसको कि वह सब्सिडी देती है, नहीं निकाला है, तरह तरह के फूडग्रेन्ज हैं, उनकी कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन आज तक सरकार नहीं निकाल सकी है, ऐसी हालत में प्राइस ठीक करना, जो प्राइस गवर्नमेंट ठीक कर रही है, वह न रिम्यूनरेटिव कही जा सकती है और न सपोर्ट प्राइस कही जा सकती है और न इन्टीग्रेटेड प्राइस कही जा सकती है। इस लिये मेरा निवेदन यह है कि मंत्री महोदय इस तरह का संशोधन लायें जिससे कि प्रोग्रेस एफेक्टेड न हों।

श्री वे० शि० पाटिल (यवतमाल): सभापति जी, कम वक्त होने पर भी आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया, इस के लिये मैं आपका बहुत आभारी हूं। कम वक्त होने के कारण मैं इस समय भाषण नहीं करूंगा, केवल कुछ प्वाइन्टस ही यहां पर रखूंगा।

इस बिल का उद्देश्य उपभोक्ताओं को कम कीमत पर खाद्य वस्तुयें उपलब्ध हों उस के लिये प्रयत्न करना है, इस के बारे में दो रायें नहीं हैं, लेकिन जैसा कि यह बिल सारे देश के लिये, सारे भारत के लिये लाया गया है, वैसी ही फूड की पालिसी भी सारे देशके लिये एक होनी चाहिये। लेकिन गवर्नमेंट की पालिसी, भारत सरकार की पालिसी, जिस को फूड पालिसी कहते हैं, वह नेशनल पालिसी नहीं है। जसे मैं एक ही प्रश्न को ले कर बताता हं कि प्रोक्योरमेंट के बिना डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन नहीं हो सकता और गवर्नमेंट की प्रोक्योरमेंट की पालिसी हर एक राज्य के लिये अलग अलग है। यह पालिसी एक होनी चाहिये और इस को नेशनल पालिसी के रूप में मान कर, सारे देश में मोनोपोली प्रोक्योरमेंट होना चाहिये, चाहे वह डिफिसिट स्टेट हो, वहां भी मोनोपली प्रोक्योरमेंट होना चाहिये और जब तक यह नहीं होता है तब तक "ईक्वल सफरिंग" की जो बात है, वह कहना गलत है।

आप प्राइस के बारे में देखते होंगे कि गवर्नमेंट की पौलिसी एक नहीं रही है, पहले गवर्नमेंट की चीप ग्रेन प्राइस पालिसी थी, उसके बाद सपोर्ट प्राइस लाये और आज अगर देखा जाय तो मिनीमम प्राइस है और कई जगहों पर मैक्सिमम प्राइस है। जैसे कि महाराष्ट्र में ज्वार के बारे में मैक्सिमम प्राइस है। मैक्सिमम प्राइस तय कर दी है। उस पर काश्तकार इस लिये बेच ही नहीं सकता क्योंकि गवर्नमेंट मोनोपली प्रोक्योरमेंट करती है। जो कुछ प्राइस उनको दी जाती है, वह भी कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन पर बैस्ट नहीं है, एडहाक प्राइस है। इस लिये मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि दूसरी स्टेटों में अगर देखा जाय तो वहां पर मिनिमम प्राइस है, काश्तकार अपना कोई भी माल बाजार में ले जा सकता है और उस से अगर कम मूल्य आता है तो गवर्नमेंट ले लेती है। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि गवर्नमेंट की प्रोक्योरमेंट की पालिसी, गवर्नमेंट की डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन की पालिसी, गवर्नमेंट की प्राइस पालिसी नेशनल पालिसी नहीं हैं, और जब तक वह नेशनल पालिसी नहीं बनती, तब तक इस में जो गवर्नमेंट का उद्देश्य है वह सफल नहीं हो सकता। फूड पालिसी का उद्देश्य हो सकता है कंज्यूमर्स के लिये अनाज एकत्र करना और लाना, लेकिन इस के साथ साथ जो उत्पादक है उस

[श्री दे० शि० पाटिल]

को कम से कम रीजनेबल प्राइस देना जरूरी होना चाहिये।

इस बिल में कुछ क्लाज ऐसे हैं जो कि हम ने जो रेजोल्यूशन इस सदन में पास किये हैं उन के खिलाफ जाते हैं। हम ने 12 नवम्बर, 1965 को एक रेज्यूलेशन पास किया था जिस में कहा गया था कि भारत सरकार किसान को लाभप्रद और उचित मूल्य दिलायेगी। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से पूछना चाहता हूं कि यह जो एक्सप्लेनेशन है जिस के हिसाब से भाव तय किये जायेंगे क्या यह लाभप्रद होने वाले हैं किसान के लिये। हमें इस का अनुभव है कि जब अनाज बाजार में जाता है तब बिल्कुल भाव कम हो जाते हैं और जब सोइंग आपरेशन शुरू हो जाता है उस समय भाव तेज हो जाते हैं। इस में कम से कम इतना तो करना चाहिये कि सोइंग आपरेशन के समय जो दाम रहते हैं यह लिखा जाये। मुझ मालूम हुआ कि डिस्कशन के बाद तीन महीने की जो बात रखी गई है उस को सरकार चार महीने करने वाली है लेकिन इससे कोई फोयदा नहीं है।

इसी तरह से जो प्राइस का सवाल है, वह बहुत बुनियादी सवाल है। आप किसी भी इंडस्ट्री को देख लीजिये। टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री को लीजिये। वहां जो माल तैयार होता है वह एड हाक प्राइस से नहीं बेचा जाता। सिर्फ किसान का माल ऐसा है जो कि ऐड हाक प्राइस पर बेचा जाता है। इस लिये कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन को तय करने के लिये कोई मशीनरी होनी चाहिये मान लीजिये कि कोई काश्तकार कपड़ा लेता है, तो उस के लिये एड हाक प्राइस नहो होती लेकिन इंडास्ट्री का कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन लिया जाता है, प्राफिट लिया जाता है, उस के बाद प्राइस फिक्स की जाती हैं। किसान के लिये ऐसा क्यों नहीं होना चाहिये।

सभापति महोदय: वह प्राइस टैरिफ कमिशन फिक्स करता है।

श्री दे० शि० पाटिल: बहुत खुशी की बात है। हम ने तीन साल पहले देखा था कि एक कमेटी बनने वाली है। हम ने देहात में जा कर किसानों से कहा कि कोई दांत वाला कमिशन बनेन वाला है जो कि किसानों की प्राइस मुकर्रर करेगा। लेकिन उसका नाम जैसा था वैसे ही उस ने किया। तीन साल की जो कीमत रही है हारवेस्ट की, उस का औसत उन्होंने निकाला और किसानों के लिये कीमत तय की। दुनिया में कहीं पर भी ऐसा तरीका नहीं है। आप एशिया में जा कर देख सकते हैं। जहां भी जा कर देखिये, प्राइस के बारे में ज्यादा से ज्यादा ख्याल किया गया है। पिछले दिनों जो प्रोड्यूसर्स प्राइस थी उस को डबल कर दिया गया। नतीजा यह हुआ कि प्रोडक्शन बढ़ गया।

आखीर में मैं एक विनती करता हूं। मै इस राय का हूं कि जो ऐग्रिकल्चरल कमोडिटीज हैं उन के भाव रीजनेबल होने चाहिये और कास्ट ऑफ प्रोडक्शन पर बैस्ट होने चाहिये और खेती में काम करने वाले जो मजदूर हैं उन के भी वेजेज तय होने चाहियें। चीप ग्रेन पालिसी की वजह से सब कुछ होता है। इस सदन को एक पालिसी माननी चाहिये कि किसान को ज्यादा लाभदायक प्राइस दी जाये और कंज्यूमर्स को जो माल बेचा जाये वह सब्सिडाइज्ड प्राइस पर बेचा जाये। जब तक ऐसा नहीं होगा तब तक यह सवाल हल नहीं हो सकता है।

Shri P. K. Deo: Mr. Chairman, this is one of the rare occassions in the life of the Lok Sabha when there has been near unanimity in opposing a Bill which has been admitted by all the speakers to be anti-Kisan and which is a black Bill, except of course a few dissenting voices from my communist friends or some of the fellow-travellers. Shri Subramaniam, competent as he is, will try his best in his persuasive

way to argue like the village schoolmaster of Goldsmith. Even though he was vanquished, he argued still.

Two places have been given here for introducing a Bill of this type. Firstly, the Statement of Objects and Reasons says:

> "....the provisions of that Act and those rules will not be available in such areas for regulating the supply ibution and distrof essential commodities."

"That Act and those rules" means the Defence of India Act and the rules thereunder. Up till now the Defence of India Act has been in vogue and the rules were still there, but we know very well that the entire distribution system was faulty, and now the same plea is given that if the life of this Act is prolonged and the emergency powers are conferred on them, they will make the distribution system fullproof.

We know very well that under the present distribution system hundreds of people have died of starvation in my own constituency during the last Orissa famine. Mr. Khadilkar was interrupting my leader, Prof. Ranga, and he was saying that a crime was being committed, but in this case who is the criminal? I would like him to point his finger at the Government and to say in clear terms that here are the criminals who are responsible for the deaths of so many lives in Free India after 19 years of independence.

In this regard I beg to submit that if there is any impediment in the proper distribution, it is the suffocating controls and licences. Unless those things are removed, whatever power you may give to the Government, they are not going to make the distribution system equitable for everybody.

The second reason given is that following devaluation, the holding of the price line has become imperative on the part of the Government. Devaluation or no devaluation, whichever be the Government, it is its primary duty to see that the price line is held. We know very well that it is the Governments wrong policy which is responsible for the soaring prices. Devaluation came on 6th June, 1966 and on 7th June the Asoka Hotel, which is a State enterprise, increased its tariff by 15 or 20 per cent. It is no use blaming the middlemen or the traders saying that they are the hoarders. In this case I beg to submit that the biggest hoarder is the Government.

This Bill further envisages giving more powers to collectors. The House is unanimous in this regard that the collectors as they are today do not deserve more powers to be given to them. This power is liable to be misused for victimisation, is liable to be misused for blackmailing, is liable to be misused for political vendetta. I beg to submit that the less said about collectors and their activities in this House the better. We all know very well and we have been their victims. You know what happened the other day as a result of the levy system in Bastar. In a predominantly tribal area this levy was rigorously imposed. Even though there was no paddy, there was drought, cultivators were compelled to part with their crop. Then there was firing and tragedy. Do you want the repetition of all these by these collectors?

I am at one with all those who have supported a remunerative price to the cultivators.

Lastly, I beg to submit that distribution would be possible only if there is an all-India common market. All the barriers of the zones have to go. I come from a constituency which is bordering Madhya Pradesh; it is bordering the eastern and western zones. Madhya Pradesh is western zone and Orissa is eastern zone. I would like to give one or two statistics. During the famine when American wheat was being given at Khariar Road at Rs. 55 per quintal, at Baghbara only 10 miles from there, it was being sold at Rs. 80 per quintal. The big guns who are the main supporters of the Congress Party and advance money to the Congress election fund were carrying

[Shri P. K. Deo]

truckloads of wheat from Khariar Road to Baghbara and were making a profit of Rs. 1,000 per truck. There was similar traffic from the other side also so far as *chana ki dal* was concerned; it is being sold at Rs. 80 at Rajpur while on the other side at Rs. 125. Every day wagons are being sent from Mahasamund to Khariar Road without any booking and Rs. 50 per wagon is paid to the station master. That is how the artificial barrier is being used to fill the coffers of the blackmarketeers who are the main pillars of support to the Government.

Shri Khadilkar: Sir, I had an intention to participate in the discussion on this Bill but when Prof. Ranga of the Swatantra Party made certain remarks and I took objection, he used rather abusive terms and called me names, calling me neocommunist and criminal and what not. His arguments, as he put them, show that he was defending the right of the rich peasantry to hoard and sell in the market when it was profitable. That was his contention and, as my friend just now said, that it was a black measure. I am not so much worried about the measure though of course certain provisions are such that they need revision, and in his opening remarks the hon. Minister himself admitted that he has an open mind and taking into consideration the views expressed he is going to make some amendments or modifications. But the main question is this: After so many years of effort have we, particularly the present Food Minister, evolved a national integrated food policy? He must apply his mind and state in categorical terms whether there is any dynamism in the department in formulating policy. I will give you an instance. He mooted the idea of Food Corporation and I thought it would be a central body for procurement and distribution in this country; I welcomed that measure when it was brought before the House. What is the result? Here is a comment and, since I have no time to elaborate on it, I shall read it; it is from a capitalist paper published from Calcutta *the Capital* and that comment summarises the position of the Food Corporation as it exists today. It says:

> "Development of an unhealthy nature are said to be hampering the smooth and efficient functioning of the Food Corporation of India. It is common knowledge that while it was being set up, its sponsors did not have a clear-cut idea of the Corporation's powers, jurisdiction and function, *vis-a-vis* the Central Food and Agriculture Ministry.....
>
> The result is that the Corporation has not yet been able to get into its stride and tackle the nation's chief problem—food—particularly in relation to procurement of food-grains creating buffer stocks, holding the price-line and ensuring even distribution in various areas of the country. The position is made worse by the reported lack of co-operation from various State Governments—the surplus one's frowning upon the Corporation's procurement and storage measures, and the deficit one's expressing dissatisfaction with its performance. Even district collectors in certain states are reported to have shown off their superior power in dealing with the Corporation and the latter has not been able to expedite things in the interior areas."

This point had been raised by so many Members. This point about the district collectors had been referred to by so many Members. It goes on:

> "But the Government of India has still not expressed itself clearly about the role of the Corporation in dealing with the food problem. It is said that arrangements for introducing rationing in all the cities with a population of 100,000 and above are being finalised as a 'national policy' without consulting the Corporation."

This in short clears up the position of the corporation, whatever be its position. The question is whether it occupies a central position in the whole scheme of procurement and distribution and in the policy that is laid down here. It is not a question of power; you had enough powers because under the Defence of India Rules, you had powers and now you are taking powers because the Defence of India Rules are no more available in this respect. The question is whether the Government is serious about this problem, having one food policy for all and that would be implemented from one part of the country to the other. This is the main problem. Unless they make up their mind and state it clearly, I do not think more powers and taking more powers in your armoury will solve this problem.

One more point and I have done. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, he has stated very clearly that "As Government have now assumed a positive role...." and so on. So far, it appears from the statement, that the Government had no positive role in this field. That is the first point. Then, the urgency is there, it is admitted. But after davaluation, what should have been done? They are talking of follow-up action. In other countries, in a similar situation, for example in Britain, certain measures are taken; and devaluation was the last thing when the situation became very desperate. Here in our country, regarding food, we are saying that we are now going to take certain actions, of holding the price line. I would ask very humbly, can you carry conviction to the people? Can this House apart from the Minister, whatever we might say carry conviction? The people have lost their faith in our professions, because we say one thing here, and get almost the unanimous vote of the House, and then it comes to the level of implementation, you have not got that courage to implement your policies, leave aside at the Central level, even at the State level and also at the District level. Your policy is haphazard; it is hand-to-mouth.

I would also quote one factor and with that I would conclude. Alongwith food, edible oil is there. Edible oil has become a necessity; its prices have shot up, and you are exporting oilseeds and importing soya bean oil from outside. Is it a rational policy? I cannot understand.

Shri C. Subramaniam : We are not exporting oilseeds for the last two years.

Shri Khadilkar : Now you have stopped. But even today the position is that from State to State the price differ. Therefore, if you want to hold the price-line and not to allow a situation to develop, you must remember one thing. Food is an elemental force in society. If you ignore it, it will not be just one *bandh*; if you ignore it, there will not be just the famine condition in Orissa as we witnessed. There will be pockets where an explosive situation might develop. It is not a law and order problem. On food, if people get angry and hungry, they will not look to law and order, but only the moral sanction. If you lose that sanction, if the Government loses that sanction, if the leadership loses that moral authority all over, then law and order and all the powers at your command will be fruitless.

श्री ज्वा० प्र० ज्योतिषी (सागर) : किसान इस देश की रीढ़ है और ऐसा कोई भी कार्य किया जाना जिससे कि इस देश की रीढ़ को धक्का लगे मैं कभी बरदाश्त नहीं कर सकता हूं । मुझे लगता है इस सदन के अन्य माननीय सदस्यों को मालूम होता है कि इस बिल के द्वारा किसान को चोट पहुंचेगी और इसीलिए मैं समझता हूं कि इसका काफी विरोध किया जा रहा है । कुछ हद तक यह सही भी है । लेकिन मुझे यह सोचना है और यह जरूरी भी है कि इस बात को सोचा जाये कि यह बिल किस हद तक किसान को चोट पहुंचाता है । मैं तो सिवाय इस बात की सम्भावना के कि उसके घर से जबरदस्ती गल्ला निकाला जाये, कोई ऐसा क्लाज नहीं

[श्री ज्वा० प्र० ज्योतिषी]

देखता हूं जिससे मुझे यह विश्वास हो कि किसान को इस बिल के द्वारा चोट पहुंचेगी। ज्यादा अच्छा हो कि हम कनक्रीट तरीके से सोचें। मुझे इस बात का दुख है कि साफ साफ तरीके से इस सदन में बात नहीं की जा रही है। यह क्यों नहीं कहा जाता है कि किसान को जो कीमत मिल रही है वह ठीक कीमत नहीं मिल रही है और उसे और अच्छी कीमत दी जानी चाहिये। जो सच्चा किसान है, जो स्वयं खेती करता है, जो दिनरात खेती में अपना पसीना बहाता है उसे मैं समझता हूं कि बुलाया जाये और उससे सलाह मश्विरा किया जाये और जो उचित कीमत वह कहे वह उचित कीमत उसको दी जाये। एक बार जब यह चीज तय हो जाये कि यह दाम उसको मिलना चाहिये और सरकार वह दाम उसको देना तय कर दे तो फिर उसके बाद किसान को भी और अधिक आगे दाम की आकांक्षा नहीं करनी चाहिये। अगर एक सेठ बेईमानी करता है और ब्लैक मार्केटिंग के पैसे के द्वारा अपना घर भर रहा है, तो किसान उससे प्रेरणो लें कि वे भी अपने घर को बेईमानी के पैसे से भरे और देश की ग़रीब जनता को भूखों मार कर दौलतमन्द बनें, मैं समझता हूं किसान को इस के ख़िलाफ़ खुद आवाज उठानी चाहिए। इस सदन को भी साफ़ तौर से यह कहना चाहिए कि अगर मुनाफ़ा खोरी का यह पाप देश में फैल गया है, तो देश का भविष्य अन्धकारमय हो जायेगा। हम इस देश मे एक ऐसी क्लाईमेट बनाना चाहते हैं, जिस में ईमानदार लोग अपनी कमर कस कर यह निश्चय करें कि वे जनता को भूखों मार कर अपने घर को भरने की मनोवृत्ति से बाज आयेंगे।

मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि इन्सेन्टिव के नाम पर परोक्ष रूप से दौलतमन्दों को लाभ पहुंचाया जा रहा है। आज इस देश में ऐसे कितने किसान हैं, जिन को अपना गल्ला बड़ी मिक़दार में बाजार में बेचना पड़ता है, जो गल्ला बटोर कर रखते हैं ? मैं समझता हूं कि बहुत थोड़े—केवल मुट्ठी भर—ऐसे किसान हैं। ज्यादातर किसान ऐसे हैं, जो थोड़ी थोड़ी खेती का काम करते हैं। हां, कुछ लोग ऐसे भी हैं, जो लम्बी-चौड़ी किसानी भी करते हैं और लम्बे-चौड़े व्यापार के दांव भी चलाते हैं। वही लोग आवाज उठाते हैं, "इन्सेन्टिव चाहिए, इन्सेन्टिव चाहिए।"

यह बात ठीक है कि हम को प्राइस के बारे में इन्सेन्टिव देना है। इसके लिए सामान्य, ग़रीब किसानों को बुला कर पूछना चाहिए कि उनके लिए कौन सी प्राइस पर्याप्त होगी। हम चाहते हैं कि इस देश में किसान सुखी रहे। हमारा यह पहला फ़र्ज है कि इस देश में हम किसान के लिए सुखपूर्ण स्थितियों का निर्माण करें। दुर्भाग्यवश हम को इस बारे में जितना सोचना चाहिए था वह हम नहीं सोच पाये हैं। अब समय आ गया है जब कि हम को इस बारे में गम्भीरता से सोचना चाहिए। लेकिन इस बिल के द्वारा हम ने सोचना है कि हमें इस देश के ग़रीब और भूखे लोगों के लिए अन्न महैया करना है। प्राइस लाइन को ठीक कर के रखना है जो कि इस देश की गरदन को दबा रही है। अगर गल्ले का ब्लैक मार्केटिंग जारी रहता है और अगर होर्डिंग को रोका नहीं जाता है चाहे वह सख़्ती से ही क्यों न हो तो हम कभी भी प्राइस लाइन को चैक नहीं कर सकते हैं। अगर हम प्राइस लाइन को चैक नहीं कर सकेंगे तो इस बात का ख़तरा है कि हमारे देश की इकानोमी नष्ट-भ्रष्ट हो जायेगी।

मैं चाहता हूं कि इस बिल पर बड़ी संजीदगी से विचार हो और किसानों को चोट पहुचाने वाले मुद्दों को साफ़ किया जाये।

इस सम्बन्ध में यह कहा गया है कि कलेक्टर को प्रोक्युरमेंट का अधिकार नहीं

दिया जाना चाहिए । यह ठीक है कि अगर कलक्टर बईमान है तो उसको यह अधिकार नहीं दिया जाना चाहिए कि वह प्रोक्युरमेंट करे और कम्पलसरीली अनाज को प्राप्त करे । लेकिन मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हम को अपने अधिकारियों पर विश्वास करना पड़ेगा । अगर कहीं पर विश्वास का भंग हो रहा है तो हम को सम्बद्ध व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध सख्त कदम उठाना पड़ेगा । लेकिन आखिर हम को कुछ लोगों को अधिकार तो देना ही पड़ेगा । कलैक्टर के अतिरिक्त और कौन सी एजेन्सी है जिसको यह अधिकार दिया जाये ? अगर कोई कलक्टर बईमानी करता है अगर वह सच्चे और ईमानदार गरीब लोगों को तंग करता है तो उसको जेल और फांसी की सजा दी जाये । लेकिन यह आवश्यक है कि हम अपने कर्मचारियों पर विश्वास करें और उनको आवश्यक अधिकार दें । जो मुद्दे किसान को चोट पहुंचाते हैं उनको बदल दिया जाये ।

इस दिक्कत के वक्त में भी यह बिल सदन के सामने रखा जा सका एक मजूबती का कदम उठाने के लिए इसलिए मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूं ।

श्री रा० स० तिवारी (खजुराहो) : सभापति महोदय, आवश्यक वस्तुओं के सम्बन्ध में मंत्री जी ने जो विधेयक सदन में रखा है, वह देखने में इतना अच्छी है कि 'विषरसभरा कनकघट जैसे''— जैसे, अगर सोने के घड़े में विष भर दिया जाये, तो वह देखने में बहुत सुन्दर मालूम होता है । कई वक्ताओं ने इस विधेयक का विरोध किया है । मैं उस के खिलाफ नहीं जाता हूं, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह जो व्यवस्था की गई है कि किसान कहीं चार क्विंटल अनाज रख सकता और कहीं पांच या दस क्विंटल रख सकता है, यह हमारी जड़ पर कांग्रेस के लिए कुठाराघात हो रहा है, क्योंकि किसान अपनी पैदावार में से अपने बाल-बच्चों का पालन करता है, बीज के लिए रखता है और वह दाम दे कर नहीं, बल्कि गल्ले से सारा कृषि का लेन-देन करता है, तो इस स्थिति में उस के पास गल्ला कैसे बचेगा ? मंत्री महोदय ने आश्वासन दिया है कि वह इस सम्बन्ध में संशोधन करेंगे । मुझे आशा है कि वह यह संशोधन सदन के सामने रखेंगे ।

मेरे पूर्व-वक्ता ने कहा कि सख्ती से कदम उठाया जाये । यह सब कब कहा जाता है कि किसान गल्ला न दे या उस से गल्ला न लिया जाये । वह तो हमेशा गवर्नमेंट को गल्ला देता है और देने के लिए तैयार है । लेकिन उस की बेइज्जती से खाना तलाशी कर के तो उस से गल्ला न लिया जाये । माननीय सदस्य ने यह भी कहा कि हम को कलक्टर्ज पर विश्वास करना चाहिए । मैं आप को एक किस्सा दिल्ली का बताता हूं । चार रोज हुए, मैंने पार्लियामेंट हाउस में अपने मेहमानों के लिए राशन कार्ड की मांग की थी । केवल आज शाम को मुझे राशन कार्ड मिला है । आप स्वयं सोच सकते हैं कि चार दिन तक मेरे मेहमानों ने क्या खाया । जब यह हाल दिल्ली में है, तो देहात में क्या न होता होगा । इस लिए इन अधिकारियों पर विश्वास करने से क्या होगा ?

यह जरूरी है कि प्रोक्योरमेंट होना चाहिए और यह भी जरूरी है कि जनता को गल्ला मिलना चाहिए । लेकिन मैं कहता हूं कि इस का सब से बढ़िया तरीका यह हो सकता है कि सारे देश में गल्ले का एक भाव हो । जब हजारों बरसों के बाद भारतवर्ष एक राष्ट्र हुआ है और पूरा देश एक गवर्नमेंट के नीचे आया है, तो हम इतनी बारीकी में क्यों जाते हैं और हम सारे देश में एक भाव क्यों नहीं निश्चित करते हैं ? गवर्नमेंट एक भाव निश्चित कर दे कि अनाज दो सेर बिकेगा, चाहें

[श्री रा० स० तिवारी]

बिहार हो, चाहे बंगाल हो। अगर कलकत्ता आदि किसी स्थान विशेष पर गल्ला ले जाना है, तो रेलवे आदि का खर्चा गवर्नमेंट बर्दाश्त करे। वह ऐसा क्यों नहीं करती ह? जो ज्यादा भाव पर गल्ला बेचे, उस को गोली की सजा दी जाये, ताकि सारे देश को एक भाव पर गल्ला मिल सके। मैं समझता हूं कि यह प्रतिबन्ध कभी भी नहीं लगाया गया।—ब्रिटिश जमाने में भी नहीं लगाया गया—कि गल्ला एक जिले से दूसरे जिलें में न जाये। एक ही प्रदेश में कलक्टर अपने जिलें से दूसरे जिलें में गल्ला नहीं जाने देते। इसी लिए भाव बिगड़ते हैं और कोई चीज नहीं मिलते है। अगर किसी स्थान पर कोई चीज सरप्लस है, तो उस को दूसरे स्थानों में भेजने की अनुमति होनी चाहिए। अगर कोई चीज गाजियाबाद में सरप्लस है, तो वह दिल्ली में नहीं आ सकती है और दिल्ली की सरप्लस चीज गाजियाबाद नहीं जा सकती है। गवर्नमेंट इस ताने-बाने में उलझती जा रही है और इस कारण उस को कई परेशानियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि देश भर में गल्ले के आने-जाने में पूर्ण स्वतन्त्रता दी जाये। गवर्नमेंट बार्डर पर कोई प्रतिबन्ध जरूर लगा दे, ताकि हमारा गल्ला विदेशों को न जाने पाए, लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि देश के अन्दर इस प्रकार का प्रतिबन्ध लगाना देश के हित के विरुद्ध है, विधान के विरोध में भी है।

बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि किसान को उचित प्राइस दी जाये। अगर एक भाव रख दिया जाये और ऊपर का खर्चा गवर्नमेंट बर्दाश्त करे, तो किसी को बुरा नहीं लगगा। अगर कलकत्ता में कमी है, तो वहां पर अनाज को ले जाने का खर्च गवर्नमेंट बर्दाश्त करे। इस स्थिति में प्राइस को घटाने या बढ़ाने या उचित प्राइस का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता है।

संसार के सब देशों की तवारीख हम को बताती है कि जिस देश में एग्रीकल्चर का प्राडक्शन बढ़ता है, वह देश उन्नतिशील होता है, उस राष्ट्र की सम्पत्ति बढ़ती है और वह राष्ट्र शक्तिशाली बनता है, क्योंकि खेती में दस बीज बोए जाते हैं, तो हजारों बीज पैदा होते हैं। खनिज और खेती, इन दो चीजों से किसी देश की उन्नति होती है। इस लिए आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि किसानों को हर प्रकार की सुविधायें दी जायें। उन के लिए पानी और बीज की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। अगर सरकार हमारे कम्यूनिस्ट दोस्तों के कहने से कोई रोक लगाना ही चाहती है, तो उस को यह भी चाहिए कि वह अपने पांच हजार रुपये वेतन पाने वाले सैक्रेटरीज आदि को भी केवल पांच सौ रुपये दे खाने के लिए और बाकी को जब्त कर ले। सरकार उन पर क्यों दया करती है और उन पर रोक क्यों नहीं लगाती है? सरकार को किसान ही एक असंगठित प्राणी मिल गया है, जिस पर वह जो चाहे प्रतिबन्ध लगा देती है।

सरकार की नीति बड़ी सुन्दर है, यह विधेयक बड़ा सुन्दर है, लेकिन इन उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति के लिए कुछ लोगों को अधिकार दे देने से बड़ी परेशानी होगी और जो 75 फ़ीसदी किसान आज कांग्रेस को वोट देते हैं, उस के वोट हम को नहीं मिलेंगे, और आगे हमारे लिए चुनाव लड़ना कठिन हो जायेगा।

Shri A.N. Vidyalankar (Hoshiarpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir.....

Mr. Chairman: I think after Shri Vidyalankar I will call upon the hon. Minister to reply.

Shri A. N. Vidyalankar : Mr. Chairman, Sir, excepting Shri Ranga and some of the fellow-travellers of the capitalists and profiteers, other hon. Members who have spoken in this debate have supported the principle of the Bill. Shri Ranga and his friends are opposed to all types of control s.

Shri Ranga :That mean three-fourths of the Congress are fellow-travellers.

Shri A. N. Vidyalankar : Your fellow-travellers. There are fellow-travellers of capitalists on yo side

Shri Ranga : You are also a fellow-traveller *(Interruptions)*.

Mr. Chairman : Order, order.

Shri A. N. Vidyalankar :Sir, in this age of inter-dependence, social inter-dependence, social controls have become very essential.

The alternative is social anarchy.Therefore, those who oppese controls in the present day society are showing, in my huble opinion, an amazing lack of understanding of the law of functioning of society.

My grievance is that although Government had powers, those powers had not been exercised properly and effectively. Whenever Government take powers, they should be used effectively Much is wrong with the administration ? The difficulty is that those officers who are entrusted with the powers either do not exercise those powers because of the influence of the vested interests or they exercise them in such a manner that poor people are roped in, prosecuted and put to difficulties while the persons against whom controls have become necessary, against whom these laws were originally directed, they escape absolutely. The functioning or implementation of these laws is defective. That should be rectified .

So far as the kisan is concerned, I agree with what has been said by most of the hon. Members. I hope the Minister will bring in amendments to improve the Bill in that respect. The growers should be given all consideration so that these laws do not go or operate against them.

Is it not really surprising that a grower gets Rs. 15 per maund of wheat when it is sold in the open market, not in the black Market but in the open market, at Rs. 30 or 35 ? This big margin goes to the profiteer, or trader. Why should there be such a big gap between the market price and the price secured by the agriculturist ? And who gets that money? It is shared between the wholesaler and retailer. They earn a lot of money, even though the hard work was put in by the agriculturist. That should be checked. We have to calculate proper or reasonable price to be paid to the grower. Thereafter, we have to fix a margin of profit form the trader. A ceiling should be fixed. The commodity should be sold to the consumers at a fixed price. No trader should be permitted to charge more than that. Now, what is happening is, even though the growers are not getting more, the price goes on increasing because there is no check on the traders and profiteers. That is the difficulty. We have to remove this difficulty.

We adopted the policy of State trading in foodgrains only partially. But unless we adopted that policy fully, the difficulties can never be removed. Now that we have set up the Food Trading Corporation, the whole food trade should be taken over by the Government. There should be no intermediary between the Government and the growers. Government should take over the whole food trade and do justice to the grower as well as to the consumer. That is my submissiom.

Mr. Chairman : Shri C. Subramaniam:

Shri D. D. Puri : Sir, if we cannot get time to participate in this debate, let there be a food debate.

Shri Tyagi (Dehradun): Sir, as this is an important matter, I would request you to extend the time.

Mr. Chairman : The time was extended by one hour. Within that extended time, I have been able to give time to most of the Members who wanted to speak.

Some hon. Members *rose,—*

Mr. Chairman : Order, order, Please sit down.

श्री ब्रज बिहारी मेहरोत्रा : मैं 1 बजे से 4 घंटे हो गए बराबर खड़ा हो रहा हूं, और आज मुझे आश्वासन भी दिया था बोलने का लेकिन आप मुझे बोलने नहीं दे रहे हैं..

Mr. Chairman : Order, order. When I am on my legs and making my submission, other Members will have to resume their seats. Otherwise, I will have to take action against them.

श्री ब्रज बिहारी मेहरोत्रा : आश्वासन देने के बाद भी आप मुझे बोलने का मौका नहीं दे रहे हैं,इसलिए मैं जा रहा हूं ।

श्री ब्रज बिहारी मेहरोत्रा सदन त्यागकर गए ।)

Mr. Chairman : The time was extended. Otherwise, the Minister was to have been called at 3·30. Now, I am calling him at 4·45 p. m. I think reasonable extension of time has been given. We have to complete the Bill today; therefore, the hon. Minister will be allowed to reply.

Shri D. D. puri : Why not make an ann ouncement that he will try tofind time for the food debate ?

Mr. Chairman : All these things were discussed and suggested in the morning when the Deputy-Speaker was in the Chair.

Therefore, all this has been considered.

Shri Tyagi : I beg to have your permission to move formally for extension of time. You can take a vote.

Shri C. Subramaniam : Shri Tyagi can speak on the clauses

Mr. Chairman : I will give a chance to Members who have not spoken, during the consideration of clauses.

Shri C. Subramaniam : Mr. Chairman, the scope of the Bill is limited; still, in view of the subjects the Bill deals with, certain basic questions have been raised. My hon friend, Professor Ranga, had raised the question whether there should be any control at all with regard to the distribution of foodgrains I very well understand the philosophy behind it, but I am afraid in this House, except for this party, I do not think any other party subscribes to a free private trade policy in foodgrains and essential commodities. Therefore, as a good democrat, in spite of the view that he or his party may hold, he will have to put up with the views of the majority and I hope, even though he may have a different view, once the House takes a decision he and his party will give full co-operation for the implementation of the policies enunciated and laid down by this Parliament.

We are dealing with a very complicated and complex question and we always try to find an easy solution for this. For example, many hon. Members talked about a national food policy and that we should have followed that. As a matter of fact, we are formulating a policy, a long-term policy, but in between came this unprecedented drought. That unprecedented drought required certain new emphases taking a different direction altogether for the purpose of meeting this situation. But for the extraordinary steps we took during this unprecedented drought, I have no doubt in my mind that we would have faced much greater difficulties during these years. Therefore that will have to be kept in mind.

It is not merely a question of tiding over the present crisis but we have to realise that for the next few years to come, for the next four years at least in any event, we will have a deficit economy as far as foodgrains are concerned. In that context how are we going to manage the economy ? Can we manage it on the basis of allowing free trade to manage the whole affair and leaving the people, particularly the lower income group people, to the tender mercies of the free trade ?

It is not merely a question of physically grains being available. Even suppose there is no deficit at all, it is not a question of physical availability but that it should be within the means of the people, particularly the lower income group people; that also is important. That is where the Government has got to play a role in which not only physical availability will be there but the availability will be within the means of the poorer section of the people. That is one aspect of it. I am holding the price-line and all those things.

Food is such an essential commodity and a daily necessity that every person living in this country should be enabled to have two square meals a day at least. This is the most important thing. How are we going to manage it is the main thing. Therefore, not only the physical availability should be ensured, but the price factor also plays a very important role. Suppose, grain is available in abundance but the price is so high; then, naturally, the poorer section will not be able to get it at all. Therefore this aspect will have to be taken into consideration. Apart from that, the price factor of food affects the entire economy.

If there is the spiralling general price, that is mainly contributed by the spiralling price of foodgrains and food articles. Therefore, if we want to have a controlled economy with regard to prices, that contro has to come first in regard to food prices and that is why we have to have a positive role for the Government to play in controlling the prices apart from distribution at reasonable prices for all the consumers.

It is in that context that we have to evolve a policy for the next four or five years. How are you going to ensure it It could be ensured only by a system of significant public distribution which will make an impact on the market and that is why we are trying to find out what should be the measure, to what extent there should be public distribution at controlled prices for the purpose of controlling the situation under normal conditions. I am not talking about what has happened during this year because that was something abnormal. I am not talking about it But under normal conditions, what should be the measure and the extent of public distribution for the purpose of seeing that the price is controlled and, at the same time, there is equitable distribution.

My own understanding of the situation is that unless we are in a position to get at least one-third of the marketable surplus and distribute it through either statutory rationing system in the bigger towns or through fair price shops in scarcity areas, we will not be able to control the situation. That indicates an order of 10 million tons to be distributed through the public distribution agencies. Therefore, the Government will have to get hold of these 10 million tons under normal conditions. This year, we had to do a little more We should be able to distribute at least 10 million tons under statutory rationing, under informal rationing and under fair price shops distribution. How we are going to get hold of 10 million tons is either from indigenous production or from the imported foodgrain. I am sure the House is now fairly well aware that even if we want to import, it will not be availble in quantities which we awere importing all along because the availablity is less and the conditions under which the surplus foodgrain have been made available are also being made more and more strict. Our capacity to import is going to be restricted. The major portion of this 10 million or 11 million tons—whatever it is, it may go on increasing slightly as we go along —will have to be indigenously procured.

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

Therefore, we should have all the powers for this purpose and what is important is that, while we have this procurement system— and that procurement system has necessarily to depend upon the procurement from the producers, from what is produced in the country—at the same time, what we do should not inhibit production. Unfortunately, we have all along taken care of the lower price being available to the urban consumers, non-agricultural consumers, and on the other hand, we have not taken care to see that there is sufficient incentive for the producer to produce more because ultimately our food problem can be solved not merely by whatever distribution system we may have—that may be important—but it will have to be solved by greater production and by bringing about self-sufficiency in the country. Therefore, whatever we might do should not stand in the way of greater production in the country.

I have declared this in this House more than once, and I have declared elsewhere too, that unless the farmer is given a remunerative and an incentive price, we are not going to have an increased production in the country. There is absolutely no doubt about it. Therefore, we have tried to see that we provide the farmer a remunerative and an incentive price. Whatever the system of procurement might be, whatever the system of distribution we might adopt, we have got to ensure this. How are we now trying to ensure this would also be of interest to the House, because it is very important, and I would like to explain it briefly? For example, the hon. Members were making a reference to the Agricultural Prices Commission.

The Agricultural Prices Commission has laid down what we call the support price below which under no circumstances would the prices be allowed to drop. This is not being adjusted every year. This is a long-term price structure. In the present context of rising prices I do agree that this support price has no real significance. But, still, that price will have to be indicated below which the prices would not be allowed to go. That is one aspect of the matter. That price has been declared last year and that will be what we would call the minimum support price for the next four or five years. But I do agree that we may never reach this level below which the prices might tend to go.

The second aspect is that with reference to the existing conditions in each area, we fix what we call the procurement price or the Government purchase price. That is not the support price. That is something more than that. For example, last year, we fixed it at Rs. 6 to 7 (varying from State to State) over the support price. That was the procurement price. In Maharashtra, as a matter of fact, they went a little further and they fixed Rs. 10 more than the support price as the Government purchase price.

Shri D. S. Patil: That was not the support price; that was the maximum price.

Shri C. Subramaniam: That was the Government procurement price.

Then, in addition to that Government purchase price, we have got what we call the open market price which fluctuates. These are the three price factors which will have to be taken into consideration.

For the coming harvest season, we have not yet fixed the procurement price or the Government purchase price; we are in the process of consulting the State Governments and various other bodies also for this purpose, and very soon we shall fix this price, and I shall try to persuade the State Governments to fix this price at a level which would be remunerative and attractive to the producers, because that is the most important thing.

Shri Tyagi : Let him keep to this promise please.

Shri C. Subramaniam : I shall take counsel with them all and then I shall try to fix what they consider as reasonable. But, naturally, when we fix the procurement price that will get reflected in the consumer price also, and, therefore, we have got to take that also into account. I do agree that the margin between the procurement price and the price at which we sell to the consumer will have to be restricted as far as possible, but still certain margins will have to be allowed. Therefore, a fair price to the consumer will also have to be taken into account when we fix this price. Otherwise, we shall have to subsidise and if we have to subsidis e, from where the subsidy should come is also a questioh that will have to be taken into consideration. But I am prepared to take counsel with all concerned with regard to fixation of the procurement price.

Aftet our having fixed that price it should be possible for us to procure these 8 or 10 million tonnes. That is what we have got to procure indigenously, taking into account our capacity to import. We have to have a system for that. The power for the purpose of procurement is given under the Essential Commodities Act which provides for levy, requisition etc.

Clause 2 deals with the price that a producer should get when we procure or requisition from anybody, either from the producer or even from those who have purchased from the producer. Here we have to take into account what price should be paid, for example, soon after the harv est, and what the price should be later on. In this contest, many hon. Members have emphasised that as far as the small producers are concerned, who do not have the holding capacity, they come into the market soon after the harvest with their produce. Many Members have referred to this matter, and I think Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad also has mentioned it. Whatever price is available soon after the harvest is the only price that the small producers are able to get.

At that time, no doubt, Government come into the picture with support price by way of purchase price; therefore, the small producers may be able to get a certain minimum price. It should be the function of Government to ensure that the smaller producers are able to get a reasonably remunerative price soon after the harvest also even though there is a tendency for the prices to shrink at that time. That should be the duty and function of Government.

17.00 hrs.

Now, having laid down that, some people are in a position to hold on even after the post-harvest time. What should be the price given is a matter for consideration. This section deals with that.

17.01 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Simply because a person is in a position to hold on to stocks, he should not get a much greater advantage than the small farmer who is forced to unload his stock in the market soon after harvest because he does not have the holding capacity. That is why this lays down a principle. Even though he may be a big producer and he may have a holding capacity, simply because he holds on to his stock he should not get an unfair and undue advantage over the smaller- producer who gets only the post-harvest price. That is why this lays down that in fixing the price which this man would get, the man from whom you are procuring or requisitioning, care should be taken to see that that would relate to the post-harvest price, not soon after the harvest, but taking three months.... I am making it four months; we will see what is the average price; taking that into account and taking also into account the maximum price which might have been notified—taking all this into consideration the price should be fixed. That is all that cl. 2 says. I am taking into consideration particularly the plea that everybody should get a fair price. Simply

[Shri C Subramaniam]

because one is a big producer, he alone should not get the advantage of holding on to it. I am sure people would agree to the reasonableness of the provision we have made.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra :How would he he get a fair price within the average price of four months ?

Shri C. Subramaniam : He would in any event get a little more than the small producer who would be selling soon after the harvest, and it is necessary because he would have stored and he would have incurred some expenditure.

Shri Tyagi : Would Government be enabled to procure from the wholesalers also ?

Shri C. Subramaniam : Yes. This would be mainly for that purpose. As far as possible, this will mainly apply to wholesalers and traders and those who purchase these and hoard for the purpose of carrying on the trade later on during the lean period That is cl. 2.

Cl. 3 provides for penal action to be taken against persons who commit breaches of the law. It is only when a breach of law occurs that sec. 6A would apply. Where a breach of law is committed then foodgrains, edible oils or oilseeds could be confiscated by the Collector. I do agree we have to make a distinction in this between the producer and the trader, hoarder and smuggler. As a matter of fact, I was also toying with the idea whether we should not have to make a distinction between the small producer and the big producer. As far as this is concerned, whether it is bigger producer or a smaller producer, this is the material which he himself has produced. Therefore, I do not think we can make a distinction between the small producer and the big producer. You have to deal with what we call a producer. That is why I have given notice of an amendment under which this will not apply to the producers; that is, this will not apply to what they have produced. We have to tackle the anti-social elements. I am not condemning the entire trade, but in the trade there are anti-social elements: there are smugglers, there are hoarders, profiteers. They have to be dealt with without mercy.

I am glad someone mentioned about the operation in Punjab which had a wholesome effect.

Shri Hem Raj (Kangra) : You are putting it at 5 quintals.

Shri C. Subramaniam : I have given notice of another amendment. I have completely removed the growers from the scope of that. That is by another amendment.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta : That has not been circulated.

Shri C. Subramaniam : It has just been. I gave notice of it in the morning.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta : Unless we see it, we cannot say.

Shri D. D. Puri : We have not received it.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta : He may read it.

Shri C. Subramaniam : " Provided that, without prejudice to any action which may be taken under any other provisions of this Act, no foodgrains seized in pursuance of an Order made under section 3 in relation thereto from a person engaged in the production of such foodgrains shall be confiscated under this section."

This confiscation provision will not apply to the producers and the grains produced by them. That is the effect of this. I am making a proviso to section 6A. That will take care of it.

Shri Tyagi : Congratulations for this spirit of accommodation to the views of the House.

Shri C. Subramaniam : The other thing is with reference to appellate powers, should he got to the court or should Government be the appellate authority? I think particularly when we are dealing not with the growers but only profiteers and hoarders, they should not be allowed to go to court, engage lawyers and keep on dragging it on indefinitely. There will have to be a prompt decision. Therefore, I respectfully submit that whatever might be the views about other things, in this case we have to take a strict view because this is now confined only to the unsocial elements. I do not think you should object to it.

Then I come to the other clause, amending section 7 of the principal Act. We are providing that they will have to be only dealt with by a court. As far as foodgrains, edible oilseeds and edible oils are concerned, under section 6A the Collector has been given the power to confiscate.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta : Section 6A concerns foodgrains, edible oilseeds and edible oils, but edible oils are not produced by the producer.

Shri C. Subramaniam : Oil is not included in my amendment, you may take it.

Clause 4 deals with amendment of section 7. In section 7 the court is given the power to confiscate certain articles, foodgrains and other things. There we are now giving power not only to confiscate the foodgrains and other things, but also the receptacles, the carriages or the vehicles which might be used for that purpose. It is important. Otherwise, a person is fined Rs. 1,000 and it is easy enough for him to pay it because he is making Rs. 10,000. But now there will be fear that his lorry also might be confiscated. This confiscation will not be under section 6A but under section 7 of the original Act.

These are the only things which we are taking into consideration here. I am sure there are various other things which we can talk about, but this refers mainly to three points. One is with regard to the price to be paid. The second is with regard to confiscation in regard to what we can now call the non-producing section which would be indulging in anti-social activities. Clause 4 would deal with confiscation of vehicles and other materials used in the process of smuggling, in the process of committing a breach of the law.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: Foodgrains and oilseeds....

Shri C. Subramaniam : When it comes, if you make the suggestion, we will consider.

When the relevant Clauses are taken up, I shall have the amendments. Subject to these amendments which I have indicated, I would request the House to give unanimous support to this measure so that we may go forward in implementing our policies.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Shri Vishwanath Pandey :—What about his amend ment? Is he withdrawing?

Shri Vishwanath Pandey: I am withdrawing, but I want to say one or two words.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : No more speech now.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad : He will withdraw after one minute. Why not give him one minute?

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : श्रीमन, मैंने इसलिए इस संशोधन को पेश किया कि यह गम्भीर प्रश्न है और 48–50 करोड़ आदमियों से संबंध रखता है, इस में जनमत संग्रह जरूर

[श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय]

होना चाहिए । जनमत संग्रह नहीं किया जायगा तो हो सकता है कि अर्थ का अनर्थ हो जाय । लेकिन जब मंत्री महोदय ने आश्वासन दिया है कि कृषकों के ऊपर, जो छोटे काश्तकार हैं, उन के ऊपर यह लागू नहीं होगा, वह अपने तरीके से जोतेंगे, बोयेंगे . . . (व्यवधान) इसलिए मैं अपने संशोधन को विदड्रा करता हूं ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Has he the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : The question is :

" That the Bill further to amend the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Before we take up the clause-by-clause consideration there is half an hour discussion. Can we take it up after the Bill is passed or on some other day ?

Shri Kishan Pattnayak (Sambalpur): Either take it up now or on some other day.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : We will take it up the next day. Now, we shall take up clause 2. Any amendments moved ?

Shri Kapur Singh *rose*—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : I am sorry ; I am told that there is no provision to authorise anybody else other than those who have tabled the amendments to move the amendments.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana) : It is most unfortunate because when he was allowed to go Prof. Ranga was told that he could go on this understanding.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : I am extremely sorry ; it cannot be done. If the Minister is prepared to accept any of Mr. Ranga's amendments.

Shri C. Subramaniam : No; I do not accept.

Shri D. D. Puri : We were assured that we would be allowed time to speak at this stage.

Clause 2—(*Amendment of section 3*)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : I will come to you. Now, what are the amendments moved ?

Shri S. R. Rane : I move amendment No. 2.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra : I move amendment Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12 and 29.

Shri C. Subramaniam : I move my amendment No. 25.

Shri Sinhasan Singh : (Gorakhpur) : I move my amendment No. 33.

Shri S. R. Rane : I beg to move :

Pages 1 and 2 :—

for lines 8 to 13 and 1 to 17 respectively,

substitute :—

"(3B) (*a*) Where any person is required by order made with reference to clause (*f*) of sub-section (2) to sell any variety of food-grains, edible oil-seeds or edible oils to the Central Government or State Government under notification in respect of such food-grains, edible oil-seeds, edible oils under sub-section (3A), the person shall be paid fair and equitable price for the foodgrains, edible oil seeds or edible oils.

(*b*) The price to be paid under clause (*a*) shall not be less than

the controlled price and more than the prevailing market pric in that area at the time of the order under clause (*a*).'.".(2)

Shri Bibhuti Mishra : I beg to move:

(*i*) Page 2, line 4—

after "such" *insert* "integrated" (9)

(*ii*) Page 2, line 6,—

after "controlled" *insert* "integrated" (10)

(*iii*) Page 3, line 10,—

after "the" *insert* "integrated" (11)

(*iv*) Page 2, line 15,—

for "three" *substitute* "nine" (12)

Shri C. Subramaniam : I beg to move :

Page 2, lines 15 and 16,—

for "three months" *substitute* "four months" (25)

Shri Bibhuti Mishra : I beg to move :

That in the amendment proposed by Shri C. Subramaniam, printed as No. 25 in List No. 3 of amendments,—

for "four months", *substitute*— "twelve months" (29)

Shri Sinhasan Singh : I beg to move:

Page 2,—

after line 13, *insert*—

"Provided that if there is difference in the Central price and the post harvest price, the latter price would be paid." (33)

Shri Bibhuti Mishra : I beg to move :

(*i*) Page 2,—

after line 13 *insert*—

"Provided that no such order shall be made against any *bona fide* grower of foodgrains or edible oil-seeds or of any other commodity." (49)

(*ii*) Page 2,—

after line 13, *insert* —

"While fixing the price the Government shall take into consideration the level of prices of other essential commodities." (50)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Now, these amendments and clause 2 are before the house.

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav : (Barabanki) :] When shall we take up the half an hour discussion ?

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad : Either we shall have it today or if there is any other day available, we are prepared to shift it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : We have to find out; we will give you some day this week.

Shri Umanath (Pudukkattai) : I has been stated, Sir, that all the dates are booked so far as half an hour discussions are concerned. If it is postponed it will not definitely come up. I have ascertained from the Secretariat.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : We will find out the position and give you the date.

Shri Tyagi : How much time have you given for the clause-by-clause discussion ?

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav : From what has been said just now, it appears, it will not be coming up for discussion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : We will find out.

How can I say ?

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav : It is better to do it just now.

Shri Umanath : I have approached the Secretariat, and they told me definitely that all the dates are booked; if you put it off, then you will be helpless; you cannot give any date; later and the session will be over. Then there will be some misunderstanding . . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : I shall find out.

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष जी, अभी जो माननीय मंत्री जी ने उत्तर दिया उस से कुछ इस विधेयक के संबंध में वातावरण में तब्दीली हुई। लेकिन आप ने इस क्लाज 3 पर जो अमेंडमेंट दिया है कि 5 क्विंटल तक बरी किया जायगा वह हमारा ख्याल है काफी नहीं है। वह तो आप ने 6 में किया है कि कान्फिस्केट नहीं करेंगे, पर प्रोक्योर करने में किस को अपने चंगुल में लेंगे यह नहीं बरी किया है। छोटे काश्तकारों को, बड़े काश्तकारों को जो कि मजबूरन बाजार में चले जाते हैं बेचने के लिए उन के संबंध में क्लाज 3 में कहीं पर कोई बरीयत नहीं है कि इतने हद तक काश्तकार की चीजों को आप उठाने नहीं जायेंगे। नतीजा यह होगा कि 5 क्विंटल की माप तो रहेगी, उन से तो नहीं प्रोक्योर करेंगे, 5 क्विंटल क्या होता है, साढ़े बारह मन, तो साढ़े बाहर मन तो आप बरी करेंगे, आज कल मेजारिटी आफ काश्तकार भागवत झा आजाद ने बताया कि 20–25 बीघे वाले भी अपने खाने भर से महरूम रहते हैं, फिर उन्हें अपने बैलों को और मवेशियों को भी खिलाना होता है, तो उन को भी आप ले लेंगे, चंगुल मे, बरी नहीं करेंगे तो परिणाम यह होगा कि आप के छोटे छोटे अधिकारी जा कर इन्हीं छोटे छोटे काश्तकारों को पकड़ा करेंगे, वह बिरला भाई के घर में नहीं जायेंगे, उन्हीं के यहां जायेंगे, कहेंगे लाओ, नहीं लाते तो रुपया लाओ.....

श्री त्यागी : आप का कोई अमेंडमेंट है ?

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : 5 क्विंटल बरी करने का गवर्नमेंट का है। मैं गवर्नमेंट से अनुरोध करता हूं. अब तो इस पर कोई अमेंडमेंट देगा तो वह बेईमानी होगी और गवर्नमेंट मानेगी नहीं, इसलिए मैं आप से ही अनुरोध करूंगा कि क्विंटल के बजाय 25 एकड़ कर दें तो काफी राहत होगी।... (व्यवधान) अमेंडमेंट से कान्फिस्केशन से बचा, लेकिन लेवी से नहीं बचा। आप का अमेंडमेंट इतनी होशियारी से भरा हुआ है कि कान्फिस्केशन से बचा लेकिन जो लेवी होगी....

Shri C. Subramaniam : Now we are discussing clause 2, with regard to the price.

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : तो क्लाज 2 में आप ने कोई एग्जम्पशन किसी काश्तकार को नहीं दिया।

Clause 2 is the parent clause about levy. In that clause, you are not exempting any producer of whatsoever category he might be. He may be a producer with five acres, 10 acres or even 100 acres or 200 acres of land; you are not exempting anybody. What you are exempting by your amendment is only to the extent of five quintals, which means.....

Shri C. Subramaniam : Five quintals do not come here at all.

Shri Sinhasan Singh : In relation to section 6, your amendment provides that no concession will be made to the food growers. But there is clause 3 in which there is reference to levy. Where your authorities are going to levy, you are making no exemption. And when there is no exemption, what will happen ? All the tahsildars and all the BDOs will fall upon the poor and they will have to pay something in cash or kind to get their skin saved. (*Interruption*). You have not exempted them and so you must provide some limit. I submit that you can alone solve the problem. It should not be solved by confiscation. I request you to bring in some amendment to that extent, namely, that there will be no procurement and no levy from a farmer or cultivator. Unless you have that exemption, there will be trouble. In the 1962 elections, the co-operative farming proved a hell for the Congress people. The opposition

went and told the small cultivators that through co-operative farming, the Congress will take all their land, just as they took over the zamandari lands. It went very much against us. Similarly, if this clause is adopted, there will be hell upon the Congress and we will find it very difficult to face the electorate. So, for God's sake kindly give some exemption.

Clause 2 says, in sub-clauses (1) and (2) that the controlled price and post-harvest price will be taken into consideration while fixing the price to be paid to the cultivator. If there is a difference between the controlled price and the post-harvest price, which is the price to be paid ? That is why I have moved my amendment 33, which provides that if there is any difference between the controlled price and the post-harvest price, the latter, *i.e.*, post-harvest price will be paid to the cultivator. Generally the controlled price will be less than the post-harvest price. If my amendment is accepted, it will solve the problem. But after that, the Minister must bring in an amendment providing that this will not affect the producers or cultivators who own, say, less than 25 or 30 acres of land. Unless he brings forward such an amendment, there will be great trouble. Only the Minister can do it ; nobody else can do it. So, I request him to bring forward such an amendment. Otherwise, there will be great trouble.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मेरी जो एमेंडमेंट है वह इन्टेग्रेटिड प्राइस किसान को देने के बारे मे है । इस को कांग्रेस आर्गेनाइजेशन ने भी माना है कि किसान को इन्टेग्रेटिड प्राइस दी जाए । मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है कि हम इन्सेंटिव प्राइस देना चाहते हैं । चार महीने के अन्दर धान की कटनी शुरू होती है । नवम्बर, दिसम्बर, जनवरी, फरवरी के चार महीनों में कीमतें कम रहती हैं और इसके बाद से कीमतें चढ़ती हैं । जब कीमतें कम होती हैं तब सरकार फायदा उठाना चाहती है और बनिया भी फायदा उठाना चाहता है । दोनों ही फायदा उठाते हैं । सरकार और बनिया दोनों इस मामले में एक हो गए हैं । जिस भाव पर बनिया उस समय हम से खरीदता है उसी भाव पर सरकार भी खरीदना चाहती है । मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि हर तरह से किसान को हम सहूलियत देंगे, इंसेंटिव देंगे, प्राइस स्पोर्ट देंगे । प्राइस स्पोर्ट के माने यह हैं कि कीमत नीचे चली जाए । जब आप एक बार कीमत तय कर देते हैं तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंटस उसी कीमत पर खरीदना शुरू कर देती हैं । चूंकि उनके पास ज्यादा पैसा तो होता नहीं है इस वास्ते वे उसी दाम पर किसान से गल्ला लेती हैं । इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि मेरी जो एमेंडमेंट है उसको मान लिया जाए ।

मंत्री महोदय यहां आश्वासन दे देते हैं । लेकिन उन से काम नहीं चलता है । जब हम डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट के पास जाते हैं तो वह हमारे सामने कानून रख देता है और कहता है कि यह आपका पास किया हुआ है । इस में कहीं कोई आश्वासन नहीं लिखा हुआ है और मैं कुछ नहीं कर सकता हूं । इसलिए मैंने जो एमेंडमेंट रखी है कि नौ महीने की एवेज प्राइस आप दें, इसको आप मान लें । अगर नौ महीने की बात आप नहीं मानते हैं तो कम से कम छः महीने तो रखें ताकि किसान के साथ न्याय हो सके । पहले चार महीने तो कीमत बहुत कम रहती है । अगर आपने इसको इस तरह से पास किया तो कांग्रेस वालों को बड़ा नुक्सान उठाना पड़ेगा । इसलिए चार महीने के बजाय छः महीने वाली बात को मान लिया जाए तो भी अच्छा रहेगा ।

Shri Rane : Sir, clause 2 says that the price that is to be paid to the person from whom foodgrains etc. are seized is to be generally the post harvest period, price and this term "post harvest period" is defined in it. My amendments seek to remove this "post harvest period" etc., and simply say that it should be an equitable and fair price. Secondly, it seeks to provide that the fair price shall not be

[Shri Rane]

less than the controlled price and more than the prevailing market price.

If you look at section 3(3) of the original Act, it accepts, it recognises the principal of market. My submission is that there is no reason why a deviation or departure from that principle should be made now. At least the hon. Minister has not given any reason why such a deviation or departure has been made. As I have submitted in my speech, the Government is trying to requisition the foodgrains from farmers at the lowest price because the lowest price always prevails in the post harvest period. Therefore, I feel that my amendment should be accepted.

It is gratifying to note that the Minister stated that the farmers should get remunerative and incentive prices. My regret is that for the last so many years, as I have said in my speech, even though several committees have made this recommendation, it has not been brought into implementtion. I am afraid even the Minister's assurance, the assurance he has given now, that the farmers should get remunerative and incentive price, will not be implemented. I submit, for the last 23 to 25 years the agriculturists have been getting practically a fixed price. I submit that justice should be done to them and my amendment should be accepted.

Shri Himatsingka (Godda) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I just want to invite the attention of the hon. Minister to one point. I want to know whether this clause, as it stands, will not be hit by articles 13 and 14 of the Constitution. It is said here : "any person is required by order to sell". There is no rational basis for the order being made. What will be the basis of the order which can be made against a person ? It will be arbitrary. Tnerefore, it will be hit under the Constitution. I feel there must be some rational basis fixed on the basis of which the order may be made applicable to all the persons who come within that clause. Other wise, I am afraid, this clause will be hit by the Constitution.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, at the outset, I must confess that it is with a deep sense of sympathy with the hon. Minister that I rise to offer my remarks on clause 2 of this Bill. My sense of sympathy seems to be heightened because the Essential Commodities Act itself is the baby of the Commerce Ministry and the hon. Minister being in charge of both Food and Agriculture seems to move this amending Bill because it affects food and also because it affects agriculture.

But I must really tell at the outset that it affects very adversely the interests of the agriculturist and it does not in any way go even a step in helping the interests of the consumers. Price in our country has assumed priceless importance and because there has been break-through of the prices of so many commodities aimed at whereby we propose to take the society forward, the nation is lost in utter confusion. The Essential Commodities Bill speaks of so many varieties of commodities as being essential ; so many varieties of articles are claimed to be essential for the society as a whole ; yet, not one of them is claimed by any Ministry to be solely the object of procurement at the hands of Government, at the hands of the agencies, or authorities mentioned by the Government. So, an arbitrary provision is thought of that merely seeks to caution. When the Minister expressed appreciation of the difficulties with which the agriculturists are faced with, the house felt that the Government will endeavour to give to the agriculturist a remunerative price, but the Bill is silent on the issue of prices. The hon. Minister does not mince words when he says that the prices that are legitimately to be given to the agriculturists should be remunerative prices. But when it comes to fixation of prices, the word "re-

munerative" is suddenly lost sight of by him, and the Minister brings forward a provision to confer arbitrary powers on authorities who have so far been reluctant to give any price whatsoever to the agriculturist or the community in the interests of the society. Therefore,, I am opposed to this. I feel that the Minister should take into account his solemn assurances time and again to the House, the solemn resolution of this very House, the solemn intention of this House, to give the agriculturist a remunerative price. I do not understand what stops the hon. Minister from incorporating the words as has been suggested by Shri Bibhuti Mishra, "integrated or at least remunerative" so that that will be the price for the agricultura commodities, when they are taken from the possession of the agriculturists.

Then, I just wish to show one legal anomaly that would be incorporated in the Essential Commodities Act if this section stands as it is. Section 3 and 3A speak of market price. Section 3B also speaks of market price; but, it is anyhow lost in the post-harvest complications. , I would suggest that if this p rice issue is to be taken from the woods in which it seems to h.ve been lost, the only possible way is,—leave aside whether they are remunerativ. or not ; leave aside whethe they conf.' any benefit on the agriculturist or not—purely from the principle of economics, this market price should have been calculated on the basis of the day the agriculturist sows his seeds on the land, and the Minister seems to have lost sight of that, and in the so-called verbiage between the harvest period and post-harvest period and the cultivation period and sowing period the agriculturist will lose on all sides. I would request the Minister to look into this and suggest suitable amendments to protect the interests of the agriculturists.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad : I want to have one or two clarifications on this clause. When we discussed this point in the morning on general principles and the Minister replied, I presumed that post-harvest price means a reasonable remunerative price to the farmer. It will start one fortnight after harvest and continue for some months. I do not agree with the suggestion of Shri Bibhuti Mishra of a period of six months because that will not be of benefit to a large number of farmers; it will help only those big farmers who can hold their stocks for six months or more, not the small farmers. So, I presume, if it is to be a remunerative price to the farmer. it should be counted not immediately after the harvest, but it should be starting one fortnight after the harvest to four months, If that is so, I hope that will be properly counted. So, I do not see very much argument in the suggestion for six months.

Secondly, the Minister has been very kind to agree to the demand which has been made so forcefully this morning that it should not apply to the producer on land, but it should apply to profiteers and anti-social elements. But the order makes reference to sale of any grain. What does it mean ? Does it mean that there, will be no confiscation from the producer yet there will be an order passed by the authority saying to the farmer that beyond this stock the surplus you will have to sell to the Government ? If it means so, does it mean that the Government can fix it like that, that you cannot have more than this. For example, I have got about 10 or 15 acres of land. Does it mean to say, you cannot give more than 25 maunds, that is to say, 5 or 10 quintals? If it means so, I am sorry the Minister will have to tell us how far does he say will be allowed to a farmer beyond which there will be an order issued.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : He may try to conclude now.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad : As my friend, Shri Himatsingka said, there should be a rational basis for that. If my elder brother who did not believe in family planning has got a family of twelvemem-

[Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad]

bers and if he is allowed only 5 quintals, how will he carry on? You must have reasonable enough to eat for the whole year : you should have enough to cultivate the land next season; you must have enough for seeds and then you must have enough winter clothings and all that. If I have got enough, then let the Government take it over.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : The hon. Member should conclude now.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad : As my friend, Shri Sinhasan Singh said, if it is only 5 quintals, then the Minister should make it clear in the House what does he mean by it. There should be a rational basis for that, to allow a farmer to have enough to fulfil his needs. If he has twelve members in his family, it should be more and if he has less number of members, it should be less.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : He must conclude now.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad : I will not submit to these bells ringing every one minute.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : You have taken five minutes.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad : I will take another five minutes.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : I am sorry there is no time.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad : I resent thes bells ringing every minute. It is surprising. It concerns us ; it cncerns the entire country. You are pressing the bell every time. I resent this.

So, I was requesting the hon. Minister to consider this very seriously and sincerel as to what will happen to a farmer like me who has got twelve members in the family. If you allow only 5 quintals—I do not know what you will put—if it means anything like that, I would request you to kindly put a rational bsis for the order to be issued. If he has got 5 members, let him contribute more to you and if he has got 12 members, let him contribute less to you. I would request you to clear this point. If there is an order to be issued, that should be on rational basis.

Shri Sonavane : Sir, I have failed to understand why Mr. Subramaniam has piloted this Bill. Mr. Manubhai Shah who thought of this Bill is not here. So, Mr. Subramaniam has to face all this music. However, if the Bill had been originated from his hands, I think, things would have been much brighter.

I would come to the provisions about the pricing. The Commission that was appointed under the chairmanship of Mr. Dantwala created lot of hopes among the farmers. But as my friend, Mr. D. S. Patil has said, he has proved his name, that is, he has shown only his teeth, not anything else. At least, at this stage, we expect that our hon. Minister who is very sincere and who is working very very hard along with his colleague would improve the lot of farmers and increase the food production. Even at this late stage, let him suggest any change in the wording regarding the price that is to be paid to the farmer. All that is there in clause 2 is vague. There is the word 'controlled price'. Controlled price on what basis? That is one thing. Then, it is said, 'prevailing or likely to prevail during the post-harvest period'. These are all vague terms and the Explanation that is also there seems to be very vague We find that the explanation is that the term 'post-harvest period' in relation to an area means a period of three months beginning from the last day of the fortnight during which harvesting operations normally commence. This is all vague and leaves a lot of scope for the executive and the small *talati* etc. Therefore, there is no definiteness.

There is one other aspect which has been emphasised by several Members and it is this. Whenever the produce from the agriculturist comes into the market, immediately the private traders slump down the prices. To give a recent example, groundnuts were being sold at Rs. 150 to 165 per quintal. After about two days, the price came down to Rs. 110. Within a couple of days, it came down to Rs. 50 a quintal.

Shri Himatsingka : Why?

Shri Sonavane: Why it came down is a different matter. That is the work of these private traders who are at the neck of these farmers. The private traders have got all the control along with those rich people who have got the capacity to hold on to the stocks. I shall leave this matter at that. But I would submit that Government should think over the matter. The period for fixing the price should be not the post-harvest period but the pre-harvest period That is what I would like to submit from my experience. The pre-harvest period is the proper period. As Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh has suggested, it is the sowing period which is the proper period; when the farmer, sows the seeds, he expectes some results and some price for his produce; he calculates that price according to the inputs and he puts those inputs and then he takes into account the labour etc. If the post-harvest period is taken into account, that is to say, the period after four or five months since the harvest period is over, then the traders will bring down the prices and the farmers will stand to lose. The traditional poverty of the farmers is well known. I hope the hon. Minister will do well to substitute the word 'pre' instead of 'post' in the Bill. With these words, I would request him to do something for the farmer.

Shri C. Subramaniam : For the purpose of appreciating the scope of the Bill it should be understood that this is only an amending Bill seeking to amend a parent Act. Therefore, you will have to look into the parent Act and see what its provisions are. In an amending Bill of this nature you cannot amend some of the clauses in the parent Act unless it be that they are taken up specifically for amendment in this Bill.

As far as the point made by Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad is concerned, I would request him to look into section 3(2) (f) of the parent Act It is with reference to that that we are making this provision here that when such an order is made, what price should be paid. Therefore, I am not amending section 3 (2) (f). I am only taking a consequential action arising out of the application of section 3 (2) (f) If my hon friend wants section 3 (2) (f) to be amended, then that is a separate matter and that could be considered What is happening now is only this. Under section 3 (2) (f), for requiring any person holding in stock any essential commodity to sell the whole or a specified part of the stock to the Central Government or the State Government, to an officer or agent of such Government or to such other person, an order can be passed.

The question of levy or procurement varies from State to State. In certain States they have fixed five acres as the basic minimum below which no levy would be there Andhra Pradesh has fixed only one acre of irrigated land because one acre of irrigated land there yields perhaps much more than two or three acres in Bihar. Therefore, it varies from State to State. Therefore, that is taken care of in fixing the levy. The basis of the minimum holding below which there should not be any procurement has been taken care of, and a system has been evolved from State to State and from region to region also, taking into account the fertility of the soil and the productivity of the land and so on. All those factors have to be taken into consideration Therefore, it cannot be a blanket five acres or a blanket ten acres.

What we are now considering is what price should be paid to a person who is

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

called upon particularly after the post-harvest period to part with his stock; or rather, the question is what price should be paid to a person who is holding on to the stock, when he is called upon to part with it. It is in that context that we have to look into this. My hon. friend Shri Bibhuti Mishra has brought forward an amendment saying that it should be the integrated price. When we use the term 'integrated price' it should mean something. We should define the term 'integrated price' Otherwise, if we merely say 'integrated price' it will not mean anything. My hon. friend Shri Rane has said that it should be 'fair price'. That also does not indicate anything. It is important to know how we were dealing with this matter before this amending Bill came.

We were using the DIR for this purpose. This was the provision made in the Defence of India Rules which we have been using since 1962:

> "..maximum price, if any, fixed by order under in cl. (e) or by or under any other law for the time in force for the grade or variety of foodgrains to which the order under this clause applies"; and
>
> "the price for that grade or variety of foodgrains prevailing or likely to prevail during the post-harvest period in the area to which the order applies".

It simply says 'post-harvest'. I have now given a definition to 'post-harvest'. As a matter of fact, the application was—I am told—post-harvest; they took the lowest figure during the post-harvest period and applied and fixed the price. On the other hand, we have made it a little more reasonable by taking the average price. Therefore, you have to take the background of what we have been using so far, what are the provisions we have been using so far and whether we have improvd upon it or not. I am not saying that it canno further improved upon. We can always go on improving, but as it is, this is the best provision we could think of.

Shri Sonavane: I would like to know whether it is not possible to say 'pre-harvest', instead of 'post-harvest' (*Interruption*).

Shri C. Subramaniam: If it is pre-harvest, it would be the highest price. Therefore, I will have to give more during the harvest season. Therefore, in the next harvest season, instead of starting at a lower figure, the pre-harvest price will be the starting point for the harvest season. Then it will go on increasing during the leaner season. Hence it will go on escalating from season to season and we will not see the end of it. We have got to see that after the post-harvest period, the prices have got to come down, and if we say it is the same price, then it will only lead to escalation. Therefore, what I am doing now is, as a matter of fact, rationalising what already existed, nothing more than that, and making it a little more reasonable. Hence I respectfully submit that what we have done is good enough for this purpose.

I am sorry I am unable to accept any of the other amendments. I would request the House to accept the amendment I have moved.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Is Shri Rane pressing his amendment No 2 ?

Shri Rane: I seek leave of the House to withdraw it.

Amendment No 2 was, by leave, withdrawn.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: I am not withdrawing my amendments.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: I shall now put amendments Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12, 29, 49 and 50.

Amendments 9 to 12, 29, 49 and 50 were put and negatived.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: There is no question of pressing my amendment. I

only wanted to say this. The word he has used is the average price. There are two criteria for fixing the price. One is the post-harvest price....

Shri C. Subramaniam : As a matter of fact, I can tell him that it will not be advantageous to the producer. He says, 'post harvest price'. The post harvest price is likely to be lower and therefore, I do not think he is giving an advantage, but is making it more disadvantageous to the producer.

Shri Sinhasan Singh : You say which ever is higher.

Shri C. Subramaniam : That is already there. If the control price is higher, he will be paid the higher price.

Shri Sinhasan Singh : I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendment.

Amendment No. 33 *was, by leave, withdrawn.*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : I shall now put Government amendment No. 25, The Question is :

Page 2 lines 15 and 16,—*for* "three months" *substitute* "four months" (25)

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : The question is :

"That clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 3—(*Insertion of new section 6A to 6D*)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : There are government amendments Nos. 26 and 48.

Shri C. Subramaniam : I am not moving 26, but I will move a substitute motion for that.

I wish to move my amendment as circulated just now with some corrections. I beg to move :

Page 2—

after line 28 *insert*—

"Provided that, without prejudice to any action which may be taken under any other provisions of this Act, no foodgrains or oilseeds seized in pursuance of an Order made under section 3 in relation thereto from a person engaged in the production of such foodgrains or oilseeds shall be confiscated under this section." (48)

Shri Shree Narayan Das : I beg to move :

(*i*) Page 2.—

after line 28, *insert*—

"Provided that at the time of seizure the owner of such articles or the person from whom they are seized shall be supplied with a copy of the order made under section 3 in relation thereto together with quantity of articles seized." (16)

(*ii*) Page 2,—

omit lines 39 to 41. (18)

(*iii*) Page 3, line 16,—

after "Government" *insert*—

"with reasonable interest calculated from the day of the seizures of articles". (23)

(*iv*) Page 3, lines 3 and 4

for "appeal to the State Government concerned and the State Government may".

Substitute—

"appeal to any judicial authority appointed by the State Government concerned and the judicial authority shall" (43)

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: I beg to to move :—

(*i*) Page 3,—

after line 18, *insert*

"(3) If any employee or officer either of the State Government or of

[Shri Bibhuti Mishra]

the Central Government is found to have knowingly harassed any cultivator in seizing his foodgrains, edible oilseeds or edible oils he would be suitably dealt with by the competent court."(24)

(*ii*) Page 2,—

after line 41, *insert*—

"Provided further that only gazetted officer shall be eligible to enter the house or the godown of a person to seize foogdrains, edible oilseeds or edible oils". (51)

Shri Hem Raj : I am moving the second part of my amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Amendment No. 26 has not been moved. So, it is out of order.

Shri Hem Raj : I want to move amendments 36, 37. I beg to move.

(*i*) Page 3, lines 3 and 4,—

for "appeal to the State Government concerned and the State Government"

Substitute—

"appeal to the principal civil court of original jurisdiction of the area concerned and the court" (36)

(*ii*) Page 3, lines 3 and 4,—

for "appeal to the State Government concerned and the State Government"

Substitute—

"appeal to the sub-Judge or Judicial Magistrate of the area concerned and the sub-Judge or Judicial Magistrate" (37)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Mr Subramaniam, please note.

Shri C. Subramaniam : What is the amendment ?

Shri Yallamanda Reddy : Delete the words 'person engaged in production' in your amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : And he wants to add the following between 'foodgrains' and 'shall'— produced by him.

Shri Yallamanda Reddy : Instead of 'person engaged in production' I want to insert 'producer, and after the 'foodgrains' to omit these words 'engaged in production'.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : That is one; the second amendment is to insert the following between foodgrains and shall— 'produced by him'.

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga) : My amendment is also there. In the amendment proposed by the Minister at page 2, after line 28, I suggest the following amendment : In line 3 of the proposed amendment, after 'foodgrains', insert 'will be' ; in line 5, after 'foodgrains' insert 'and if seized' and in line 5, after shall insert 'not'.

Shri Yallamanda Reddy : I beg to move :

That in the amendment moved by Shri C. Subramaniam, printed as No. 48 in List No. 11, of amendments,—

(*i*) *delete* the words "a person engaged in the production" and *insert*—"a producer"; and

(*ii*) *add* the following in between "foodgrains or oilseeds" and "shall"—

"produced by him" (52)

Shri Shree Narayan Das : I beg to move :

That in the amendment moved by Shri C. Subramaniam, printed as No. 48 in List No. 11 of amendments,—

(*i*) in line 3,—*after* "foodgrains or oilseeds", *insert*—"will be";

(*ii*) In line 5,—*after* "foodgrains or oilseeds" *insert*—"and if seized"; and

(*iii*) In line 5,—*after* "shall" *insert* "not". (53)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : These amendments and the clause are before the House for discussion.

Shri Shree Narayan Das : Sir, I have moved these amendments only to safeguard the interests which are jeopardised by the action of the administrative officers. This Act is, I think, necessary in view of the prevailing circumstances in the country because there is shortage of certain commodities but the whole difficulty lies in the administration of the Act as it is to be done by the State Governments and all the powers for the administration of this Act are generally delegated to lower levels ; police officers are asked and certain block level officers are also entrusted with that task. Therefore, I have moved amendment No. 16 that a proviso be added to the proposed section 6A and that proviso says that the officer who seizes it shall give a copy of the order. Articles are seized and they are taken to the police station or somewhere else and no proof is given to the owner of the articles or of the foodgrains or the person from whom things are seized; no proof is given about the quantity seized. Arbitrarily the officer says that these things are in contravention of the order issued by the Government. Therefore, I say that the officer who seizes the articles should also supply a copy of the order under which articles are seized. If this proviso is accepted, it will prevent hardships caused by these officers who are entrusted with the administration of the work generally. Some articles are prohibited ; the police seizes those articles and after sometime, it happens that though they had seized 15 maunds of foodgrains, they will show seven maunds as having seized. I want to prevent such type of corruption coming in. I would request the hon. Minister that in the interest of good administration of the Act this should be accepted.

My amendment No. 16 reads like this :

> "Provided that at the time of seizure the owner of such articles or the persons from whom they are seized shall be supplied with a copy of the order under section 3 in relation thereto together with the quantity of the articles seized."

If this is not accepted, I think the officers of the Government who seize the articles will just manipulate very many things. I think this hon. House should take cognizance of this and I think also that this amendment of mine will lead to the good administration of the Act and will prevent corruption at the levels where it generally prevails. This is my first amendment.

18 hrs.

My second amendment, No. 18, is to omit lines 39 to 41 at page 2 of the Bill. This is in the proposed section 6B. This section says :

> "No order confiscating any foodgrains, edible oilseeds or edible oils shall be made under section 6A unless the owner of such articles or the person from whom they are seized—.....
>
> (*c*) is given a reasonable opportunity of being heard in the matter :

This is the provision which is going to be made. But there is a proviso after this clause:

> "Provided that the notice referred to in clause (*a*) or the representation referred to in clause (*b*) may, at the request of the person concerned, be oral"

So, I suggest that instead of this oral notice given by the police officer to the owner of the articles from whom these articles have been seized, a written notice should be given. Otherwise, this oral order will be not of any avail when the cases are taken up in the court. Therefore, I would suggest that this proviso should be omitted and there should be in every case, either in the case of sub-clause (*a*) or sub-clause (*c*) a reasonable notice given to the owners or from the person from whom the articles are seized, in writing.

Shri C. Subramaniam : What about the representation ? Does he insist that it should be a written representation ?

Shri Shree Narayan Das : Certainly the representation to the Collector will always be in writing. Oral notice would be of no avail.

Shri C. Subramaniam : Oral notice I agree I am asking about the representation.

Shri Shree Narayan Das : Representation should be made to the Collector in writing.

Shri Rangat It should be in writing. Otherwise, this will lead to mischief.

Shri C. Subramaniam : What is the amendment about the proviso ?

Shri Shree Narayan Das: It is No. 18. Now, my third amendment is amendment No. 23 which says :

Page 3, line 16, *after* "Government", *insert*

> "with reasonable interest calculated from the date of the seizure of articles."

In case the articles are seized there is prosecution for the [contravention of the order and the person is acquitted after the confiscation if it is proved that the confiscation was not made on good grounds, these articles are to be returned. Suppose there is a lapse of six months or a few months ; in the case of innocent persons the police seizes some foodgrains or any other article on the ground that it is a contravention of the order and in the end, after consideration given by the Collecter it comes to notice that this seizure was not in contravention of any order, in that case, the trader or the producer, whoever he may be, should be given at least some interest on the price that should be paid to him. After the articles are seized there may be a lapse of six months or seven months or eight months. I, therefore think that there should be a reasonable interest paid to him. I think that this amendment is therefore necessary.

Shri C. Subramaniam : Suppose the material itself is returned, then ?

Shri Shree Narayan Das: Suppose the articles seized have not been confiscated by the Collector and the Collector has said that there is no contravention of any law and in case prosecution is started and that man is acquitted, in that case, the price should be paid to him for the seizure of articles. My contention is that there is a lapse of eight to ten months. If he is an innocent person and his articles were seized, Government should pay some reasonable interest to him.

Shri C. Subramaniam : If the foodgrains are returned to him ?

Shri Shree Narayan Das : Then, there is no question. My amendment applies only when the price is paid to the farmer, not when the foodgrains are returned.

Shri K. N. Tiwary : Suppose the foodgrains are confiscated and it takes one year. It will get rotten. What will be the position then ?

Shri C. Subramaniam : They will dispose it off, it will not be allowed to get rotten.

Shri Shree Narayan Das : If the person is acquitted and the price is paid to him, some reasonable interest should also be paid, because he was victimised.

My last amendment is No. 43. The appeal agianst the confiscation order is going to be made to the State Government. Foodgrains will be taken from a large number of persons and every time a person will have to go to the State capital That is unnecessary and to harsh. So, this appeal should be dealt with at the district level at least. Some judicial authority at district level should be authorised to deal with this matter. Otherwise, it will be a

great hardship for ordinary persons to go to the State capital every time. Hence I have moved this amendmen .

Shri Bibhuti Mishra : Sir, my amendment No. 51, is the simplest amendment. It provides that :

> " Provided further that only a gazetted officer shall be eligible to enter the house or the godown of a person to seize foodgrains, edible oilseeds or edible oils"

I have seen that petty officers go and harass the members of the house, for which there is no justification. So, I want that only a gazetted officer should enter into the house of any grower. He will be responsible officer and the householder may be satisfied that a gazetted officer has entered into his house and nothing has been destroyed in the house. This is the simplest amendment and I hope the minister will accept it.

Shri Ranga : Sir, I hope all my amendments have been treated as moved. . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : I am sorry. There is no authority for me to authorise another person to move the amendments on his behalf. That was a mistake I made. If he wants to speak on his amendments, he can do so. If the Minister is prepared to accept any amendment I have no objection.

Shri Ranga : A number of my amendments are more or less the same as the amendments moved by my Congress friends. The points they have urged are common to us all. In addition, I only want to say this.

So far as the peasants are concerned, there are certain powers that the State has got to assume and exercise in order to protect the peasants from those who are in a position to exploit them. So, to that extent, I have always been pleading for State protection, State regulation and State activity. But that does not mean that the Government should go to the extent that they have been going till now.

In regard to this particular matter, the question of confiscation, let me say, that I have already brought it to the notice of the House, that whenever these people who are known as 'head-loaders', people who carry these loads on their heads, see the police, the moment they see the police they get so much frightened, except when they are in parties of ten or fifteen, especially when they are only two or three, that they simply leave their bags and run away. The police do not give them any receipt. They take possession of the foodgrains thus left by those poor people and make it their own. This is happening in so many places, in my own constituency. I brought it to the notice of the Collector that such things were happening in Punganoor and various other places, but little was done. We were told that the head-loaders were not going to be harassed, but they continue to be harassed. Secondly, there are so many peasants who are obliged to bring their foodgrains from one taluka to another. They own lands in one area and live in another area. They are also prevented from taking the foodgrains. The police go over to them and take possession of the foodgrains, their bullock-carts and also the bullocks. With very great difficulty they are able to get their bullock-carts and bullocks released after bribing the police officers and having gone through so much trouble of bringing so many other people for standing surety. Then alone their bullocks and carts are released. The foodgrains are kept by the policemen at the police station. In many cases receipts are not given and no accounts are kept. If someone asks, they say these are being confiscated. I shall not be surprised if in many cases they become the private property of policemen. The peasants and owners get no relief at all. That is one of the reasons why we do not want this power of con-

[Shri Ranga]

fiscation to be on the statute-book at all.

If it must be kept, if some punishment has to be provided for, if some provision is to be kept in the statute-book in order to discourage many people from going against the law, then I have offered to make a concession saying that not more than one-eighth should at any time to be confiscated. If by any chance anyone is proved to have done wrong wilfully and knowingly, don't you think that confiscating anything more than that would be unconscionable. Confiscation itself is wrong, especially in this country, where foodgrains are concerned, where peasant are concerned, where farmers are concerned.

Shri C. Subramaniam : We have removed "peasants" altogether.

Shri Ranga : Very good. Then here are these farmers who own and cultivate less than 20 acres of land. I do not know what concession my hon. friend wants to make. But one thing is clear, that those who own less than 20 acres of land, on which they raise these foodgrains or edible oilseeds, should not be troubled by all these provisions and the rigours of this Act. They are owners, they are cultivators, they are the people.

Shri C. Subramaniam : We have completely removed "producers" without any limit.

Shri Ranga : I am glad that the Government are going to do it. Then there is the other question whether it should be oral or it should be in writing. It should be in writing, otherwise it will lead to a lot of mischief. I am glad my hon. friend agrees with it and I hope he will move the necessary amendment.

Shri C. Subramaniam : There is an amendment to that effect which I am accepting.

Shri Ranga : The other point is about appeals. To whom is the appeal to be made? Not to the Government. Then political influences will come.

It can be used rightly or wrongly. Those who have got some political pull would be able to get away, but those who are innocent, in competent and powerless, ignorant of the advantages of political power, they would have to suffer. Therefore, it is best that it should be left to the court. At what level the courts should be brought in, the district court or the munsiff court, is one where the Government can have their own view. They can move the necessary amendments. But I want them to agree to move the amendments and not leave it to the State Governments.

Then, my hon. friend was saying that if there is delay in paying the price for it after having disposed of the foodgrains, the interest should be paid. It is a small point.

What is most essential is, in many cases they take charge of the foodgrains, they do not pay much attention to the inclemencies of the weather and do not store the grains properly with the result that the grains get spoiled and it is not going to be of any use to the peasant when it is returned to him. So, there should be sufficient facilities for looking after the grains properly, or alternatively they should allow the peasant himself to keep it in his own godown, under lock and key, so that the peasant will look after the grains properly. If and when the case is settled, if it goes to the Government, it should be taken charge by them. If, on the other hand, Government need not take it over, it should be handed over to the peasant. So, let it be handed over to the peasant in good condition. Therefore, the peasant himself should be made responsible for it.

to the price to be paid it should be the market price. It should not certainly be less than the so-called guaranteed price. That is too low always. It should be the market price. On what date the market price be taken into account, that question may be left to the court. Whether it is to be the date on which the case is filed or the date on which the case is disposed of, we may leave it to the courts, but the price should certainly be the market price; otherwise, the peasant would suffer.

Let it be understood quite clearly that I am no apologist either for the middlemen, or for the factory owner, or for the very big people who want to make money, at the cost of the society as a whole. I am one with my hon. friend and I am second to none in my anxiety to see that foodgrains prices are such that they would be within the capacity of the general public in our country. But, yet, there are certain sections which are known as vulnerable sections, too poor people. So far as these people are concerned, till now the peasants have been exploited in order to see that the foodgrains prices are kept within the level at which the very poor people can purchase. The result has been that all the others above that level, their food consumption has been subsidised at the cost of the peasants. I want to put a stop to that. Then, what would happen to those vulnerable sections? It is the duty of the Government to subsidise their food consumption, and Government have accepted it as a principle as a result of the agitations that we have carried on for such a long time, by opening, what they call, price shops or cheap grain shops. That policy must be pursued in future and the whole of society has to pay the price or the subsidy or keeping the price within the level of the vulnerable sections. Subject to that, it is the duty of the Government to see that they pay well to the producers. It is not enough for my hon. friend, the Minister, to pay lip sympathy of remunerative price. The Government have to pursue such a policy, such a programme as to ensure that the peasants get remunerative price. Till now it is a wish, it has been a demand from me, it has been a kind of wishful assurance on their side.

Shri Sonavane: It has been a demand from our side also.

Shri Ranga: I am speaking of the Government. It has been a wishful assurance on the part of the Government. Unfortunately, it has not yet become a fact. I do hope that my hon. friend would use his good offices, as well his strength, so long as he remains in this Ministry, to ensure that it does really become a reality.

Shri Yallamanda Reddy: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, what I am suggesting is quite simple and which really reflects the real idea behind the amendment moved by the hon. Minister. The amendment of the hon. Minister says:

> "Provided that, without prejudice to any action which may be taken under any other provisions of this Act, no foodgrains or oilseeds seized in pursuance of an Order made under section 3 in relation thereto from a person engaged in the production of such foodgrains or oilseeds shall confiscated under this section."

I want to insert words 'a producer' in place of words 'a person engaged in the production' because 'a person engaged in the production' means that he may be a person engaged in the production and at the same time he may be a trader or a mill-owner. So, if you put it like this, the meaning has got some ambiguity. Therefore, I want that words 'a producer' should be put there. Also, after the words 'of such foodgrains or oilseeds' insert the words 'produced by him'. I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that in Andhra Pradesh, almost all big landlords have got mills and they are the traders. In almost all big cities, they have 200 or 300 acres of land and at the same time....

Shri C. Subramaniam: I accept your amendment; no more argument.

Shri Yallamanda Reddy: Thank you.

Shri Bade: I am happy that the hon. Minister has accepted Shri Shree Narayan Das's amendment, that is, "*omit* lines 39 to 41" That provision has no meaning at all. There will be ambiguity and more hardship to the people going before the police....

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is to the Collector.

Shri Bade: I request the hon. Minister to accept the other amendment of Shri Shree Narayan Das, that is, "app l to any judicial authority appointed y the State Government concerned nd the judicial authority." If he accepts that I will be thankful to him for that. The doors of the courts are very congenial and very democratic. I would request the hon. Minister to accept this amendment.

Shri Sonavane: Sir, these provisions are very far-reaching.

It is a question of life and death to the farmer.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: To a! of us.

Shri Sonavane: But we have to - press ourselves. This is a forum to give vent to our grievances. I want to have a clarification from the hon. Minister on this.

Here, the Minister says:

> "Where any foodgrains, edible oilseeds or edible oils are seized in pursuance of an order made under section 3 in relation thereto, they may be produced without any unreasonable delay, before the Collector...."

Now, this provision 'without unreasonable delay' would be at whose cost. This is very important. Therefore, one the suggestions made by our friends tl if they are seized and kept under seal \. th the farmer is worth considering.

Shri C. Subramaniam: No farmer comes in here; we are only concerned with the trader and others.

Shri Sonavane: Another suggestion is about the rate of interest, as suggested by Shri Shree Narayan Das. That is very good suggestion because if the Government knows that they have got to pay rate of interest, then things would be expedited and no delay would occur and what ever other consequence of delay are, that is, deterioration in food, tc. will also be obviated.

As regards the suggestion ade by my friend that an appeal to be to the judicial authority, I think, that is not a very helpful suggestion. The State Government would be more sympathetic and, therefore, I would leave that matter to the hon. Minister.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: I owe my duty to the hon. Minister to offer him unreserved and unqualified congra- t tions for bringing out this provision aga t the hoarders, the anti-social element_ nd those elements in the society which, according to law, are the primary, the basic and the sole, reason for creating a very acute scarcity of foodgrains in the very difficult times. My only honest and sincere hope is that I hope and trust that the hon. Minister would succeed in transferring—his enthusiasm to the grassroot level of administration that will be called upon to administer this provision.

It is not the lack of power which has impeded the process of punishing the guilty or punishing those who hold the society to ransom, but it is the lack of good will or rather the lack of will itself on the part of the administration to make use of those powers.

Therefore, I would urge the hon. Min ister not to rest content with merely en acting this provision which can do a lot of

good to the people but to see that it is properly made use of. It is not as if ni

which are already lying there and which are rusting and vanishing owing to non-use. My only prayer is that this power shall not be one of them.

Shri C. Subramaniam : As regards Shri Yallamanda Reddy's amendment namely amendment No. 52, he has used the words 'a person engaged in the production'. I think perhaps the word 'producer' brings out the meaning all right. The other point that he made was that it should be produced by him. Therefore, I accept his amendment, namely amendment No. 52.

Shri Sonavane: How will the whole section read after that?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have just read it. What it means is this.

Shri Ranga: What is that amendment?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is an amendment to my amendment.

It will read thus:

"Provided that without prejudice to any action which may be taken under any other provision of this Act, no foodgrains or oilseeds seized in pursuance of an order made under section 3 in relation thereto from a producer of such foodgrains or oilseeds produced by him, shall be confiscated under this section".

Shri Ranga: That is how it reads?

Shri C. Subramaniam: That is how it reads.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: By this, the hon. Minister is only taking away the power to confiscate but not that of seizure. After the grain is seized from the producer, the hon. Minister is doing away only with the confiscation of that grain. My submission is that there should be no seizure also.

Shri C.Subramaniam : Thatis there in the parent section. I cannot touch it now.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: Confiscation is also there in the parent section. But the hon. Minister is doing away with it now. He is having this proviso which is irrespective of the provision in the parent section. When he exempts the grain from confiscation, why can he not exempt from seizure also? After the grain is brought before the collector, the collector an exempt the producer. But the producer is put to all that trouble; his property is seized and brought to the collector; then he goes befor the collector and pleads and then the collector says 'All right, I shall exempt you'. The producer can be saved from this avoidable trouble if the provision for seizure is also done away with. The proviso here is to the effect that the grain shall either be seized or confiscated.

Shri Ranga : Instead of the collector, whom does my hon. friend suggest?

Shri Sinhasan Singh : The collector has the power to seize and also to confiscate. The hon. Minister has now brought in a proviso the effect that the foodgrain or oilseeds etc. seized from the grower will not be confiscated. My submission is that the seizure should also be done away with. Under this provision what will happen is that the property will be seized and brought before the collector; the collector will not confiscate it, but he may decide to exempt the producer. In that case, the producer is put to all the trouble. I would submit that he could very well be spared from all this trouble. If he has committed any offence, then he can be prosecuted according to the general law that we are having. But I would submit that the question of seizure also should be done away with along with confiscation; for, when the property is seized and brought to the collector, he may take a month or two before giving exemption, and meanwhile, the pro-

[Shri Sinhasan Singh]

perty will begin to rot and the grower will be put to all sort of trouble. So I would plead that neirher should there be confiscation nor should there by any seizure.

Shri C. Subramaniam : I shall explain that. My amendmet as amended by Shri Yallamanda Reddy's amendment will be the amendment which I have moved.

An Hon. Member : Will the hon. Minister read out the amendment?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : I shall read it out. Is the hon. Minister accepting any other amendment?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am accepting a few more amendments. I am accepting amendment No. 18 which relates to oral notice. I think it looks a little bit odd. Then, I shall accept amendment No. 23 also which contains the words 'with reasonable interest calculated from the date of seizure of the articles'. Amendment No. 23 provides for interest.

Then I will accept amendment No. 43 also which provides for a judicial authority instead of the State Government. These are the three amendments I am accepting.

I would like to explain this with regard to seizure. I am not providing for seizure in the amending Bill. It is provided for in the parent Act under clause 3(2)(j). Therefore, if we have to make any amendment with regard to that, it will have to be by a separate Bill.

Shri Ranga :If you wish to do it, you can do it.

Shri C. Subramaniam : It will be beyond the scpoe of this Bill. Unfortunately, I cannot do it now.

As regards Shri Bibhuti Mishra's point, it is covered under 3(2)(j)—seizure by a person authorised. He wants that he should be sufficiently high officer. That can be taken care of as to who should be the authorised person. Therefore, he need not press that point. Under the rules we can provide for that. I think it is already provided for. I shall verify it, that is at what level they have authorised the officers. If there is any lacuna, I shall try to rectify it.

Shri Ranga : Even ordinary constables or head constables are doing it now.

Shri C. Subramaniam : I think the civil supply officials are doing it. I shall try and see at what level they are functioning. But I cannot say anything more with regard to that now. I shall look into it. I give that assurance.

Subject to these things, I hope we have made the amending Bill a little more presentable and acceptable to the House. I hope the House will pass it unanimously.

Shri Sonavane *rose*—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : No more speech now.

Shri Sonavane : There is the point of production without any unreasonable delay before the Collector. That point was also made by Shri Sinhasan Singh. Seizure is there already.

Who will bear the cost of production before the Collector?

Shri C. Subramaniam : T twill be a process of an administration.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : The question is

"Page 2,—*omit* lines 39 to 41" (18) :

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : The question is:

Page 3, line 16, —*after* "Government insert—

"with reasonable interest calculated from the day of the seizures of articles'(23).

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : The question is :

Page 3, lines 3 and 4,—*for* "appeal to the State Government concerned and the State Government may", *substitute*—

"appeal to any judicial authority appointed by the State Government concerned and the judicial authority shall", (43)

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : The question is :

That in the amendment moved by Shri C. Subramaniam, printed as No. 48, in List No. 11 of amendments,—

(i) *delete* the words "a person engaged in the production" and *insert*—"a producer"; and

(ii) *add* the following in between "foodgrains or oilseeds" and "shall"—"produced by him" (52)

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : The question is :

"That amendment No. 48, as amended by amendment No. 52, be adopted".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : What about the other amendments ?

Shri Shree Narayan Das : I would like my amendment No. 16 to be put to vote.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : I shall now put amendment No. 16 to vote.

The Amendment No. 16 was put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : What about the other amendments ? I take it that they are not being pressed and that the leave of the house is sought to withdraw them.

Some Hon. Members : Yes.

Amendments Nos. 24, 36, 37, 51 and 53 were by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : The question is :

"That clause 3, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 5—(*Repeal and saving*—9 of 1966)

Amendment made :

Page 3,—

after line 39, *insert*—

"Provided that nothing contained in this sub-section shall affect the validity of anything done or any action taken under the principal Act as amended by the said Ordinance before the date of passing of this Act." (42)

(*Shri C. Subramaniam*)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : The question is :

"That Clause 5, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : The question is :

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri C. Subramaniam : I move :

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

"That the Bill as amended be passed".

Shri Ranga : I oppose this Bill.

S ade : I think the Bill is be coming an Act now, and therefore let me say that this Bill, if it is enacted and becomes an Act, will be the most dangerous enactment in the whole country. All the cultivators are against it, and a note of warning has been given by members of Parliament here on the Congress side that if they want defeat in the coming elections, they should pass this law, except Mr. Sonavane, because after passing this law also he is sure of success. I wish him success.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Probably he is sure of coming back also.

Shri Bade : I submit even this levy should have been abolished. This procurement levy is the thing most hated by the cultivators. So, I oppose this Bill on this ground only that instead of abolishing all the controls, Government is continuing this levy, as they are continiung the emergency.

Some hon. Members *rose*—

Shri Ranga : I did not know all those people were so very keen on making speeches. Do they want to congratulate themselves ? It looks like that.

Shri Sinhasan Singh : There is no sacrcity of foodgrains, there is only ssarcity in the mind of the Government, to enforce proper distribution.

I know the N.D.C. long ago passed a resolution that take the wholsale trade in foodgrains be taken over by the Government , but the then Food Minister refused to take it over.

Later on, the Congress Party at its Bhuvaneshwar session passed a resolution that all rice mills should be nationalised, but not one single rice mill has been so far nationalised even by the present Minister. He was there at that session, and I asked him: are you going to take the step? He replied : let us see what happens. This is the way our Government is proceeding.

Parliament is not refusing them any power to enforce and bring prices down and arrange proper distribution, but in the machinery somewhere something is wanting.

I would like to know from the Minister how many hoarders were prosecuted after the ordinance was promulgated under the Defence of India Rules. Let us see how far he succeeds this time.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra *rose*—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : No more speeches. I am sorry.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra : It is the privilege of the Members to speak. If you do not allow me, I shall go away. What have come I here for ?

इस बिल में मंत्री जी से कुछ सुधार किये हैं। इस के लिए मैं उनको धन्यवाद देता हूं। लेकिन फिर भी यह बिल किसानों के हित में उतना नहीं है, जितना कि होना चाहिए। मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह नये सिरे से एक पूर्ण बिल इस सदन में लायें, जिस के प्राविजन्ज़ किसानों के हित में हों। इस बिल में कीमत का मामला उचित रूप से नहीं रखा गया है। इस में चार महीने की जो पोस्ट हारवेस्ट प्राइस रखी गई है, वह किसानों के हक़ मे नहीं जाती है। इस लिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से फिर निवेदन करूंगा कि वह इस बिल में आवश्यक सुधार कर के एक नया बिल लायें, जो कि किसानो के हित में हो। हम उस बिल को सहर्ष स्वीकार करेंगे।

Shri C. Subramaniam : Sir, I thank the hon. Members for the co-operation... (*Interruptions.*)

Some hon Members *rose*—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : No more speech.

Shri C. Subrmaniam : Particularly those who brought in amendments and tried to see that some of the defects in the Bill were removed. I thank all of them. I give this assurance to this House that we shall try to use this measure for the benefit of society, not for the purpose of harassing the innocent.

Mr. Deputy-Sheaker : The question is :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed"

Those in favour will say 'Aye'

Some hon. Members : Aye.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Those in favour will say 'No'

Some hon. Members : No.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : I think the Ayes have it.

Shri Ranga : The Noes have it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : You want a division.

Shri Ranga : Yes, Sir; we opposed even the introduction of this Bill; it was the most obnoxious thing.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Let the Lobbies be cleared :

I wish to inform the hon. Members that this half an hour discussion will be taken up on Saturday. There is another half an hour discussion on that day, but this will be taken up first.

Shri Ranga : Provided there is quorum.

Shri J. P. Jyotishi : How can we carry on business , Sir? There is no quorum now.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : The Bill is being rung; the Lobbies are being cleared there is no quorum. Division will be taken the day after tomorrow.

18.44 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday August 31, 1966/Bhadra 9, 1888 (Saka).

GMGIPND—LS—1548 (Ai) LS—2-11-66—670